

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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LATEST MAIL DATES.

England	Sept. 29	Hankow	Nov. 2
San Francisco	29	Yokohama	Oct. 25
Hongkong	Oct. 30	Nagasaki	30
Tientsin	Nov. 1	Foochow	29

Shanghai mail advices of the 25th of September received in London on the 30th of Oct.

BIRTH.

At 6c, Yangteepoo Road, Shanghai, on the 31st of October, 1899, the wife of RUTHVEN MACFARLANE, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on the 30th of October, 1899, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M. A., ISABELLA, daughter of JAMES A. OGLIVY, of Montreal, Canada, to PERCY C. LESLIE, M. D., of Chu Wong, Hobao, China.

At the Trinity Cathedral, on the 30th of October, 1899, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M. A., JAMES H. ARNOTT to HELEN THOMSON, daughter of the late George HASTON, Edinburgh, Scotland.

DEATH.

At his residence, Broadway, Hongkew, on the 5th of November, 1899, YIH CHING-CHONG, merchant, aged 60 years.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer		Wind.	Hygrometer.		Thermometer in shade.		Latitude.	
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.		Direction.	Force.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.		Max.	Min.
Oct. 31	30.02	55.5	N.N.E.	3	50	64.5	62.0	54.0	N.
Nov 1	30.20	60.0	N.E.	2	56.0	65.0	60.0	52.5	D.
2	30.23	57.0	N.N.E.	1	53.5	53.0	63.0	62.5	N.
3	30.26	67.5	N.	4	57.0	52.5	63.0	54.0	E.C.
4	30.29	56.5	N.N.W.	4	50.0	45.0	55.5	46.0	E.
5	30.25	50.5	N.W.	2	49.5	45.0	51.0	44.0	E.C.
6	30.28	51.5	S.E.	1	51.5	48.0	56.0	41.0	E.C.

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b., blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; hail; lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12 estimated.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER, IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from

all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scum, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores. Cures Sores on the Neck. Cures Sore Legs. Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scum. Cures Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Clears the Blood from all impure Matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Rheumatism and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN and MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England, Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE. 1 alt 525

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, NOV. 6, 1899.

JUDICIAL REFORM IN CHINA.

THE China Association in London has just published a quarto pamphlet of 48 pages containing correspondence issued for the information of members, pending the appearance of the annual report in February next. The subjects dealt with are Judicial Reform in China, A Project for Teaching Chinese, Contagious Disease in Hongkong, Extension of Shanghai, Inland Navigation, The Upper Yangtze, and New Treaty Ports in Corea. Taking them in reversed order, we may say that as to the last subject, it appears not to be very interesting to British merchants who have almost consistently neglected Corea as a field for enterprise, though politically Masanpo is likely to attract a good deal of attention in the near future; as to the Upper Yangtze, we shall probably see it within a few months ascended by steamers of a considerable size. Under Inland Navigation, Mr. Gundry points out how the divergent interests of Peking and the Provinces explain why the activity of small steamers is confined principally to passenger traffic, and attempts to carry or tow cargo are ingeniously thwarted. There is some particularly interesting matter in the section headed the Extension of Shanghai, and in the matter of Contagious Disease at Hongkong Mr. Gundry's argument seems to us unanswerable, and Mr. Chamberlain's treatment of the matter is another blot on his reputation as a statesman. We cannot but commend the Project for Teaching Chinese, but we propose to devote ourselves this morning to the correspondence on Judicial Reform in China.

The first letter is one dated the 17th of March last from the Association to the Foreign Office, pointing out the grave inconveniences that have arisen, and are likely to arise to

a greater extent hereafter, from the want of a Commercial Code in China or Courts to administer it. "Enquiry and research have failed to discover the existence of any Code which governs or controls the decisions of Chinese tribunals in civil cases. Commercial disputes are submitted commonly for the arbitration of guilds; and Chinese magistrates are believed to evolve out of their inner consciousness principles applicable to cases that are brought before them for decision. It says much for the prevalent good feeling and good faith on both sides that commercial relations have gone on with so much smoothness under such conditions for so many years." The fact is that in the past, disputes between foreigners and Chinese have nearly always been settled amicably by reference to arbitration or to the guilds, and there is no quality which old residents more generally agree that the Chinese merchant possesses than reasonableness. What has brought up the question of a Code and Courts again is the Bank of China case. Mr. Gundry points out that the rapid extension of the employment of foreign capital in China in connection with Chinese is sure to involve the occurrence of cases of difficulty and dispute; and "the Chinese Government should be urged not only to give immediate effect to the promises which it has made to set about the introduction of an international code, but also to take steps to bring about the establishment of international or mixed courts competent to administer it."

Mr. Gundry quotes the example of Egypt, where the mixed courts, on the testimony of Sir Alfred Milner, "on the balance of advantages and disadvantages have been of enormous benefit. Their members have not always been well chosen. Their code and procedure are not in all respects particularly suitable to the condition of the country. Their judgments have in many instances suffered from personal and political bias. But not only has their jurisdiction been an immense improvement on the state of things which preceded it, but they have set in Egypt a new standard of equity, and have familiarised the public mind with the spectacle, previously unknown, of judicial method, impartiality, and incorruptibility." There is one thing in favour of the introduction of similar institutions into China, that these ideals, impartiality and incorruptibility, are as much Chinese as they are European ideals. There is no Chinaman, official or layman, from the Emperor down, who would not assent immediately to the principle that judges should be impartial and incorruptible; but the judges in China being, like all other officials, woefully underpaid, cannot possibly put these ideals into practice except in rare instances. The Chinese fully

realise the value of Courts in which the justice of the judges is assured, and a considerable portion of the respect which they feel for Englishmen here is due to their appreciation of the value of our Supreme Court.

Mr. Gundry does not disguise the fact that it will be more difficult to establish international mixed courts in China than it was in Egypt; and this difficulty, we may add, is increased by the recent abolition of extra-territoriality in Japan; for Peking has still some pride left, slender as is the basis on which it rests. "The conditions," Mr. Gundry says, "differ from those prevailing in Egypt, twenty years ago, in an essential feature. The Government of the Khedive was led to take the initiative. Experience forbids us to expect that the Government of Peking will follow that example. It is to the credit of the Reform party, which was suppressed by the recent *coup d'état*, that it placed administrative and judicial reform in the forefront of its programme; and the Association cannot but regret the subversion of a *régime* which gave the best hope that has yet been perceptible in China for the future. Still it may be doubted whether the Imperial authority would have been capable, even in favourable circumstances, of effecting such a change as that now proposed without external support. Its accomplishment spontaneously is at any rate hopeless as matters stand. The necessity will have to be strongly urged. The initiative must come from without."

Mr. Gundry adds that it would, of course, be necessary to get the other Treaty Powers to co-operate in urging on China the necessity for this momentous reform, but that it is our duty in view of the preponderance of our interests here to take the lead. He adds that "the situation has become—it would be scarcely an exaggeration to say that it is daily becoming—financially and politically more strained since the Empress Dowager's usurpation of power. It is with a consciousness, therefore, of urgency that the Association ventures to advocate the inauguration of reforms which cannot, in its opinion, be delayed without very grave danger to the integrity of the Empire and to the interests of the Treaty Powers." An interesting memorandum follows, in which the Bank of China case is referred to, as it is in a dispatch, enclosed, from the Shanghai Branch of the China Association to Sir Claude Macdonald. This case is to be shortly re-heard here. The Foreign Office acknowledges the receipt of Mr. Gundry's letter, and promises that it shall receive careful attention, and that Sir Claude Macdonald shall be consulted on it. It would be interesting to know what are the views of other Treaty Powers on the subject.

Summary of News.

THE English mail of the 29th of September arrived here on the 2nd instant by the P. & O. S. *Bengal*.

A MAIL leaves to-morrow morning for Europe by the P. & O. S. *Chusan*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SUPPLIED THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

London, 29th October.

THE OPERATIONS IN NATAL.

There are indications that an engagement is impending at Ladysmith. The Boers are in force on the Helpmakaar Road.

A RECONNAISSANCE: THE BOERS WITHDRAW.

General Sir George White ordered out a strong force and found the enemy in a strong position, but the mounted infantry failed to draw them out owing to the lateness in the day.

General White's column then bivouacked, but the enemy withdrew at daybreak to Reitfontein.

FRUITLESS BOMBARDMENT OF MAFEKING.

The news from Mafeking on the 23rd states that there was three hours' bombardment but that little damage was done.

The enemy demanded a surrender, but Colonel Baden-Powell refused.

The bombardment has not been resumed.

GOOD NEWS OF THE WOUNDED.

The men who were wounded at Glencoe are doing splendidly.

THE AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENT ON THE WAY.

250 Victorian troops and 80 Tasmanians have left Melbourne on board the s.s. *Medic*, calling at Adelaide and Albany for 125 men more from each of those ports.

The s.s. *Kent* has sailed with the first portion of the Sydney contingent, and tremendous enthusiasm was displayed on the occasion.

TROOPS ARRIVING AT THE CAPE.

The *Braemar Castle* with 1,400 troops from England on board has arrived at Cape Town.

REPLACING THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

300 picked seamen have left Portsmouth to replace the Naval Brigade which was landed at Simon's Town, and they take a number of field guns with them.

London, 30th October.

THE OPERATIONS IN NATAL.

On Saturday and Sunday all was quiet at Ladysmith, but the Boers were closing in and placing big guns in position.

THE SITUATION AT MAFEKING.

A sortie was made from Mafeking on the 24th instant, and they found

the enemy in a strong position to the northwards of Mafeking. The Boers have cut the waterworks, but the tanks contain an ample supply.

THE ATTACK ON KIMBERLEY.

The fighting at Kimberley on Tuesday has been officially confirmed.

Lieutenants Lowndes and Bingham of the Lancashire Regiment were severely wounded, and Lieutenant McClintock, R.E., was slightly wounded.

THE FIGHT AT GLENCOE ON THE 20TH.

General White cables that three of the Boer guns at Glencoe were dismounted and disabled, and that the Boer losses on the 20th inst. amounted to five hundred.

London, 30th October.

THE BOERS SURROUNDING LADYSMITH.

It has been ascertained by balloon that the Boers to the number of from sixteen to twenty thousand men form a semi-circle to the northward of Ladysmith, and they are strongly entrenching. Detachments are also getting to the rear, probably to cut the railway to the southward.

A CAPTURE OF MULES.

Boer patrols have captured 1,500 mules close to Ladysmith.

A HURRIED RETIREMENT.

The entire kit of Colonel Yule's column was abandoned at Dundee.

A MESSAGE FROM THE KAISER.

The Kaiser Wilhelm, as Colonel of the 1st (Royal) Dragoons, has sent a farewell telegram hoping for their safe return from South Africa.

MORE REINFORCEMENTS GOING.

Six more transports have been chartered to sail before the 10th of November.

A COMPOSITE CAVALRY REGIMENT.

A regiment is forming to serve in South Africa consisting of upwards of 150 men each from the Horse Guards, and 1st and 2nd Life Guards, and they will be ready to embark in a week.

SILENCING THE BOER FIRE.

The Boers began shelling Ladysmith this morning with forty-pounders, but were silenced after seven shots from the British guns.

THE BOERS ADVANCING.

The Boers are now advancing on the British left flank.

London, 31st October.

THE FIGHTING AT LADYSMITH.

General White reports that he fought an engagement yesterday in which the Boers were repulsed after several hours. The British loss was about one hundred, and the enemy's was larger.

THE BOERS PUSHED BACK.

The Boers are very numerous and have many guns. The enemy were pushed back several miles, and the

British troops returned to camp unmolested.

TWO REGIMENTS STILL OUT.

The Irish Fusiliers and the Gloucesters with a mountain battery were sent on Sunday to clear the left flank and have hitherto not returned.

A MULE BATTERY STAMPEDED.

The night firing caused the mules to stampee with some guns, but General White hopes to recover them.

London, 31st October.

ALMOST INCREDIBLE.

The Gloucestershire Regiment, the Royal Irish Fusiliers, and a Mountain Battery have been surrounded near Ladysmith and forced to capitulate.

Later.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

42 officers and about 2,000 men have capitulated, being surrounded in the hills.

Later.

GENERAL WHITE ACCEPTS THE RESPONSIBILITY.

It is officially stated that in yesterday's (30th October) engagement the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the Gloucestershire Regiment, and the 10th Mountain Battery were detached to protect our left flank, but were obliged to capitulate after losing heavily. General White adds that he alone is responsible.

BLUEJACKETS TO THE RESCUE.

The naval brigade from H.M.S. *Powerful* with heavy quick-firing guns arrived during the fight and with their fourth shot disabled the enemy's siege gun, which had a longer range than our field artillery.

BADLY WANTED.

Lieut.-General Sir Redvers Buller has arrived at Cape Town.

London, 1st November.

THE DISASTER AT LADYSMITH.

The papers, while deploring the Ladysmith disaster, suspend their judgment pending the receipt of details. The loss, they say, will not affect the issue, Great Britain being resolved to effect her object at any cost.

REINFORCEMENTS.

The First Suffolks, the Essex Regiment, and the Derbyshire Regiment have been ordered to mobilise, and the first battalion of the Gordon Highlanders (Col. Mathias) and 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys, of whom the Czar is the Colonel-in-Chief) sail on Wednesday.

DISASTER TO A FRENCH EXPEDITION.

Col. Bretonnet, two French officers, and thirty Senegalese, forming the advance guard of the Gentil Expedition, have been killed fighting at Rabah.

London, 1st November.

THE CONTINENTAL VIEW.

The Continental Press, especially the French, is jubilant over the Ladysmith disaster.

THE REINFORCEMENTS.

Five transports are due at Durban on the 9th, but nothing sooner; thereafter there will be a rapid succession of transports arriving.

THE DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER.

General White telegraphs that the force which was compelled to surrender consisted of four and a-half companies of the Gloucesters, and six of the Irish Fusiliers. The battery mules, stampered by boulders from the hills and rifle shots, bolted with all the guns and the reserve ammunition. The infantry held their position under a heavy fire from dawn until three in the afternoon, when their ammunition was exhausted, and the position with the survivors was captured, the wounded being treated most humanely.

THE FIGHTING AT LADYSMITH.

The *Times* telegram from Ladysmith, dated Tuesday evening, says that an intermittent artillery duel continues. The men of the Naval Brigade knocked the Boer forty-pounder off its platform, and silenced the guns on Hepworth Ridge near Reitfontein, and the Boers abandoned their position.

THE AID FROM AUSTRALIA.

The Queensland contingent has sailed.

London, 2nd November.

LADYSMITH SURROUNDED.

The communication with Ladysmith was cut at 2.30 p.m. on Thursday afternoon.

Later.

AN UNTIMELY BREAK.

The cable between Mozambique and Delagoa Bay is broken, and telegrams are utterly belated.

GENERAL WHITE CRITICISED.

The details of the capitulation have evoked outspoken criticisms as to the propriety of leaving the British left flank to itself, and of making no attempt to assist.

UNTRUSTWORTHY NATIVES.

The *Times* believes that the wholesale stampeding of the mules is unaccountable except in the case of treachery on the part of the native drivers.

A CASUALTY.

Lieutenant F. G. Egerton, of H.M.S. *Powerful*, has been dangerously wounded by a shell.

Later.

A RUMOUR VIA BRUSSELS.

A report emanating from Brussels states that the Boers have occupied Colenso and have completely invested Ladysmith, and that General White has been wounded. The War Office is unaware of anything to confirm this.

London, 3rd November.

THE LOSS ON MONDAY.

In Monday's action near Ladysmith the British loss was six officers killed and nine wounded, and 54 men killed and 231 wounded.

London, 3rd November.

Communication with Ladysmith has been restored.

THE FIGHTING ON MONDAY.

Amongst Monday's casualties on the British side are 46 men of the King's Rifles missing, besides nineteen officers and 230 men of the Gloucestershire Regiment. The number of men missing of the Royal Irish Fusiliers is not known.

NO FURTHER NEWS.

The War Office has no further news of Boer movements at Colenso or elsewhere.

THE MILITIA BEING EMBODIED.

An Army Order has been issued embodying 35 Militia battalions, to be ready by the 20th instant, for the supplementary list.

London, 4th November.

TO HOLD ON TO THE PHILIPPINES.

The Report of the Philippine Commission has been submitted to President McKinley and it urges the maintenance of American sovereignty, as the Filipinos are incapable of full self-government.

THE BOER LOSS AT REITFONTEIN.

The Boers acknowledge a loss of 73 killed and 200 wounded at Reitfontein.

London, 5th November.

[A DISAPPOINTING CORRECTION.]

The news of the restoration of communication with Ladysmith is erroneous; it is the Delagoa Bay cable that has been restored.

ALL QUIET AT LADYSMITH.

Everything was quiet at Ladysmith on Wednesday evening; the British guns are in strong positions around Ladysmith, and the garrison is confident.

CONCENTRATING TO THE SOUTH OF COLENZO.

The British force at Colenso has been withdrawn and is concentrating further south. The War Office has no news of any engagement in that neighbourhood.

A WELL-DESERVED STEP.

Lieut. Egerton, R.N., of the *Powerful*, who was seriously wounded at Ladysmith, has been promoted to the rank of Commander.

REINFORCEMENTS DELAYED BY THE WEATHER.

A gale is delaying the departure of the transports.

MORE AID FROM CANADA.

Canada has offered to send a second contingent.

TO HOLD ON TO THE PHILIPPINES.

President McKinley has approved the report of the Philippine Commission.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

Chungking, 30th October.

A RISING IN KUEICHOU.

A revolt has broken out in Jen-huashien, Kueichou. The magistrate

has been murdered, and the situation is considered serious.

Hongkong, 1st November.

THE REFORMER AT HONGKONG.

Kang Yü-wei has arrived here today in the *Empress of India*.

(From Singapore Papers.)

London, 18th October.

PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW IN NATAL.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Northern Natal.

The proclamation says there is reason to believe that a number of residents of Natal [probably of Dutch race] have sided with or joined the enemy.

AMMUNITION FOR THE TRANSVAAL LANDED AT PORT SAID.

The German steamer *Kaiser* has landed at Port Said 4,000 cases of ammunition for the Transvaal to avoid seizure in the Red Sea by H.M.S. *Thetis*, which watched the *Kaiser* from Naples.

THE STRENGTH OF THE BOER FORCES IN NATAL.

It is officially announced in Natal that the Boers have made an advance towards Natal in three columns via Botha's Pass, Laing's Nek, and Woolsdrift. The force is put at 13,000 men.

THE Director of Siciwei Observatory reports: Monday, 30th October, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 29th.*—Glass still rising in China and Formosa and falling in Japan. Rather strong monsoon in the South. N.W. breezes on the North coast. Fine weather.—*State on the morning of the 30th.*—Overcast and mild weather at Shanghai. Barometer beginning to fall.—Tuesday, 31st October, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 30th.*—A depression forming to the S. of the Yangtze-kiang is travelling towards the coast where the barometer is falling. There exists another depression to the S.E. of Tokio. Moderate monsoon in the S.—*State on the morning of the 31st.*—Weather becoming rainy because of the depression. Rather rapid fall of barometer.—Wednesday, 1st November, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 31st of October.*—The depression advancing to the S. of the Yangtze-kiang passes S. of Shanghai during night. Dull and rainy weather. Abating monsoon in the South. *State on the morning of the 1st of November.*—The depression moves away; wind backing to N.W. and weather clearing up. Rapidly rising barometer.—Thursday, 2nd November, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 1st.*—Pressure rapidly rising over Siberia. The depression that has crossed the Eastern Sea, is travelling E.-wards, S. of Japan. Return of the monsoon in the S. Fine weather.—*State on the morning of the 2nd.*—Fair and calm weather. Glass still rising.—Friday, 3rd November, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 2nd.*—Glass falling rather briskly in Siberia to the W. of Lake Baikal. High readings over N. China. Fresh monsoon in the S. Fine weather.—*State on the morning of the 3rd.*—Overcast, but rather fine weather. Rising barometer.—Saturday, 4th November, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 3rd.*—High readings over N. and Central China; low pressures to the E. of Japan. A system of low pressures is shown to the E. of Luzon; the centre thereof is progressing W. or W.N.W.-ward. Weather setting fair again.—*State on the morning of the 4th.*—Fine and cold weather. Moderate N.W. winds. Glass still rising. Sunday, 5th November,

10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 4th.*—The centre of depression reported over the Pacific passes near the S. of Luzon to enter the China Sea. High pressures, with a maximum over Central China. Fine weather. *State on the morning of the 5th.*—Fine and cold weather. First hoar frost of the season. The barometer is falling but the pressure is still above the mean.

THE average minimum of the thermometer in the Settlement in October was 55° 17, the average maximum 67° 52, and the mean 61° 35, against 60° 45, 72° 49, and 66° 47, respectively, in October, 1898. The rainfall in October was 3.08 inches, and rain fell measurably on ten days, against 1.73 inches and seven days in October, 1898, and an average of 3.45 inches and 8½ days for the seventeen years 1882-1898.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.) 1899.

		Fahr. Thermometer.		Rainfall in inches.
		Min.	Max.	
Oct.	30	52° 0	61° 6	0.02
	31	53° 6	56° 0	0.58
Nov.	1	51° 9	63° 9	...
	2	50° 0	64° 1	...
	3	53° 1	59° 7	...
	4	43° 5	55° 3	...
	5	42° 3	56° 7	...

1898.

		Min.	Max.	
Oct.	30	60° 0	69° 0	...
	31	58° 0	68° 1	...
Nov.	1	56° 7	65° 0	...
	2	58° 0	62° 0	0.02
	3	53° 6	66° 1	...
	4	57° 4	65° 2	...
	5	55° 5	68° 5	...

REPORTS were current in the Settlement last night that the *China Gazette* had received news that the Boers had attacked Ladysmith and were utterly repulsed, and had asked for an armistice to bury their dead. General Buller was reported to be marching on the Orange Free State.

MR. JOSEPH WALTON, M.P., telegraphed from Chungking to Hankow on the 27th ult., that he had reached Chungking in eighteen days.

NEWS have been received by wire that Mr. Little's steamer *Leechen* which reached Chungking from Ichang on the 27th of October with Mr. Joseph Walton, M.P., and Captain Plant, returned safely with them to Ichang on Wednesday morning.

THERE are, it appears, six foreigners with the P-yung squadron; Mr. R. E. Nelson, R.N., naval instructor, Mr. Brasey, instructor in seamanship; the contract engineer mentioned by our Têngchow correspondent; and three German officers.

H. R. H. PRINCE Henry of Prussia inspected our local constabulary on Monday morning on the Recreation Ground. Only those off duty were ordered to fall in, and of the 815 all told 461 were mustered under Capt. Donald Mackenzie. The men formed in detachments, the Europeans and Sikhs being armed. His Highness, escorted by Dr. Knappe, Consul-General for Germany, and several naval officers, was received on the ground by Capt. P. B. Pattison, Superintendent of Police, Mr. F. Anderson, Chairman of the Council, and Mr. E. A. Hewett, Chairman of the Watch Committee. On his approaching the ranks the men saluted, and the Prince was then shown round by Capt. Pattison. He evinced great pleasure when reviewing the mounted Sikhs, also the squad which has newly donned the putties. He also showed considerable interest in the men's decorations, of which there are quite a number.

At the conclusion His Highness complimented Capt. Patison on the general appearance and smartness of the men and hoped that his expressions would be conveyed to the men themselves.

H.R.H. Prince Henry of Prussia left here on Thursday in his flagship the *Deutschland* for Hongkong, calling at Amoy en route.

Dr. Knappe, Consul-General for Germany, accompanied by his family, left for home on Friday in the N.-D.L. steamer *Bayern*. He is granted a year's furlough and has been relieved by Mr. Schnitzler, vice-consul.

The Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Odagiri, Mr. Kato, Minister to Great Britain, and Mr. Misno, ex-Director of the Formosa Government, are expected here from Peking on the 7th or 8th instant.

Mr. PRITCHARD MORGAN, M. P. left Shanghai on Saturday with Dr. Jack, the Queensland geologist, and staff, to visit the very valuable concession which he has obtained in Corea, and he will subsequently go on to Peking. We may mention that his elder daughter and her husband, Count Eric Piper, have been assisting to entertain the German Emperor at Count Piper's family seat at Snogholme in Sweden, where his Majesty shot 24 stags in one morning. The Emperor conferred the Red Eagle on Count Piper, and in a conversation with the Countess assured her that he was most anxious that his subjects and the British should co-operate in China.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD left Colombo on Friday for Shanghai in the new 10,000-ton German mail steamer *König Albert*.

The *London Gazette* notifies the appointment of Mr. Edward Moore, J.P., an old Shanghai resident, as a Deputy Lieutenant of Middlesex.

FROM the *Ostasiatische Lloyd* of the 28th ult. we learn that the foundation stone of a Sailors' Home has been laid in Friedrichstrasse, at Kiaochoo. The ceremony, which was on a grand scale, took place on the afternoon of the 18th ult. Admiral Fritze laid the stone on behalf of H.R.H. Prince Henry of Prussia. In the opening speech Capt. Jäschke made particular allusion to the *raison d'être* of such institutions, namely, that they were intended as places of recreation and to keep men from loafing on the streets. It was also a place where food and refreshments were obtainable and it was proposed that, to prevent men from frequenting the vile dram shops which existed in all large ports, wholesome beers would be sold, whilst spirituous liquors would be prohibited. The following articles were placed under the stone:—Three charts and a plan of the town, twelve views of Tsingtao, documents relating to the Home, one copy of the *Deutsch-Asiatischen Warte*, a ten-mark coin, a Mexican dollar, a ten and a twenty-cent piece and the signatures of the Committee. After the lowering of the stone, speeches were made and the interesting function terminated with three cheers for T. R. H. Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia.—In the same paper attention is drawn to the already flourishing condition of Tsingtao. Besides the men-of-war in port were two large steamers of the Hamburg-America line busily discharging tons of railroad plant, building material, and piece goods. Several coasting steamers were there, including vessels under the Russian and Japanese flags. A proposal is made that either the above-mentioned Line or the North-German Lloyd Co. should inaugurate a regular service to the new port, letting one of their large steamers call at three-monthly periods as a commencement.

OUR French contemporary's comments on the War on Saturday morning were distinctly amusing. Frenchmen, we learn, are not rejoicing at the Ladysmith disaster, but "at the sight of an oppressed

people resisting the invader valiantly and successfully, sacrificing everything for the cause of independence. Notwithstanding the black pictures which the Anglo-Saxons love to draw of the Latins, there are some lofty sentiments which still touch us, and the people who did so much for the great cause of America could not see with an indifferent eye the heroic effort of the Boers." It would be interesting to know when we oppressed the Boers, whom we alone saved from annihilation at the hands of the natives; and what excuse the Orange Free State Boers, with whom we have never had any quarrel, have for invading Natal. We might also ask our *confidés* to pursue his studies of the war a little farther and find out who is the invader in the present case. It is hardly good taste of the fellow-countrymen of Voulet and Chanoine, Esterhazy and Henry, to call the Outlanders in the Transvaal "a nucleus of stray sheep, the scum of your cities and even of your colonies."

WEDNESDAY'S *Echo de Chine* puts the following complexion on the news from Natal:—

"The last war news is decidedly bad and the Boers are becoming more and more formidable.

"We learn that Ladysmith is vigorously besieged and is in a very critical situation, and we shall probably get the news tomorrow of a disaster similar to that of Majuba Hill.

"The English troops hemmed in on all sides tried to disengage themselves during the day on the 27th of October; their outposts were carried off, and 1,500 mules which formed the reserve of the English cavalry, were captured.

"Without stopping over this success, the Boers possessed themselves of the Ladysmith slaughter-houses and the cattle intended for the re-vice-tualing of the English army."

We learn from the *Echo de Chine* that the French Consul-General, the Count de Bezaure, has gone on leave for some weeks.

TO-DAY'S *Echo de Chine* has news that the Boers have occupied Colenso after having beaten General White who lost 5,500 men wounded or prisoners. Ladysmith is surrounded and must surrender.—General White's army is disorganised. The Afrikanders are rejoicing in the success of the Boers.—General Sir Redvers Buller was to hurry a division to succour Kimberley. His forces were concentrated at De Aar, a junction in Cape Colony on the railway from the Cape to Bulawayo. Another force is to invade the Orange Free State.

The several men-of-war and Japanese merchant steamers in port dressed ship on Friday in honour of the Japanese Emperor whose birthday it was. The Japanese Consulate and the principal Japanese honours were gay with bunting and most of the Japanese private dwellings from the wealthiest to the humblest flew their national flag from windows or portals. At their Consulate, which was tastefully decorated with lanterns and evergreens and chrysanthemums, a reception was held in the morning. In the afternoon a garden fête on a large scale took place at Chang Su-ho's garden which was hired for the occasion, and in the evening a soirée was given at the Consulate to which over a hundred and fifty people were invited. Owing to the absence of Consul-General Odagiri, who with Mr. Kato, Minister to Great Britain, was in Tientsin, the honours of the day were done by the Vice-Consul, Mr. Ma'sumura.

The North Room at the New Drill Hall was taxed to its utmost on Thursday evening, when Mr. Cuthbert Layton delivered a lecture in which he dealt with the Second Coming of the Lord, the Signs of the Times, and Impending Judgments. He enlarged on the fact that Christianity was

going backwards, and pointed as illustration to the large number of atheists which every year brought forth. At the close the Doxology was sung.

A most enjoyable evening was spent at the Royal Asiatic Society's Hall on Wednesday under the auspices of the Union Church Literary and Social Guild, when Mrs. E. T. Williams read an excellent paper on Tennyson in which she gave a brief sketch of his life and an able criticism of his poems. There was, however, one weak point which we feel bound to record in that the talented lecturer to an extent implied that the laureateship was rather beneath the dignity of the poet, also that it was not feasible for even a man of his distinction to write his best to order. It must never be forgotten that although Her Majesty may give the laureateship, she but gives it as the representative of the people and it is the highest honour the people have to bestow. As for writing to order, the poet like his royal mistress becomes imbued with the feelings of the times and such being the case has the soul or inspiration at the opportune moment. A lively discussion followed in which Miss Gaskin, the Rev. Nelson Bitten, Mr. Donovan and others took part. At the conclusion of the meeting the Chairman, the Rev. C. E. Darwent, proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was heartily carried.

We learn that the Shanghai Light Horse Corps intend camping out on the rifle range from Saturday the 18th instant until the following Monday morning, also that at Easter they will march out to the Hills and pitch their tents there for four days. It is to be hoped they will have more favourable weather than they experienced last year whilst camping on the rifle range.

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Football Club was to have taken place on Wednesday night, but the Races rendered it impossible. It will be held at the Lower Boat House on Wednesday, the 8th inst.

At the Meeting of the Directors of The Shanghai Pulp and Paper, Co., Ltd., held on Friday afternoon at the office of The American Trading Co., the General agents, the shares were allotted to all subscribers and the Company duly floated.

It is reported that there is another Steam Laundry Company soon about to be started here—in addition to the one already noticed in these columns—the originators of which are Messrs. Reuter, Bröcklemann & Co., their compradore, Mr. Yü Ya-ching, and some German and Chinese merchants. The plans and machinery for the new undertaking, we are informed, have already been settled for, and it will be situated near the Electric Light works, where a piece of ground over nine *mu* in extent has been obtained.

The shooting for the Ladies' Prize at the Autumn Prize Meeting, S.V.C. begins on Wednesday. There are 159 ladies entered and 53 competitors, each of whom has the honour of shooting for three ladies.

The following telegram has been received from the Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co.'s Agency, Amsterdam: "Sold 267 Bales, 35 cents."

The following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-en Boschexploitatie in Langkat:—Hole 58,600 feet, 64,538 feet, 65 has started. Daily aggregate output of crude petroleum 14,950 gallons. Stock of crude oil in tanks 93,940 gallons. Cases of kerosene made since date of preceding bi-monthly telegram 12,865. Cases of kerosene shipped since date of preceding bi-monthly telegram 16,415. Stock of cases of kerosene at refinery 31,557.

The following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director

and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn- en Boschexploitatie in Langkat, as a correction to the preceding telegram:—"Stock of crude oil in tanks should read 199,880 gallons not 93,940 gallons."

A Customs notification is issued to the effect that Mr. F. E. Taylor has taken over charge of the Customs here from Mr. L. Rocher.

The manager of the Konorah Theatrical Company writes us from Japan that his company will open at the Lyceum here on the 20th inst. and give three or more performances. Konorah is the Modern Witch and Mistress of Mysteries, and her recent performances at Yokohama have received the most laudatory notices from the foreign papers in Japan.

ALL preparations were made for a battle in the country west of Mohawk Road at noon yesterday. The story is that a resident there has been erecting fences on ground that is not strictly within his boundaries. He received notice that they would be removed at noon yesterday by force. As no defenders appeared, there was no battle; the fences were taken down, and their owner notified to remove the materials.

A FIRE broke out in an alleyway off the north end of Chapoo Road and behind the Anglo-Chinese College about a quarter past one on Monday afternoon. The alarm, however, did not ring out until some six minutes later. The Victorias were first on the spot, they having a reel truck at the adjacent hydrant five minutes after the first alarm, though a similar period elapsed before water was played on the buildings, which were two one-floor native dwellings tenanted by mill hands. Within a quarter of an hour the fire was extinguished. The property is believed to be Chinese owned and is uninsured. On the arrival of the detectives to enquire into the origin of the outbreak a man stated he had lost his four children in the fire; that his wife worked in the silk filature in the vicinity and was in the habit of leaving the family locked in the premises. Two children eventually put in an appearance but the remains of the other two were found under the debris. The conflagration is believed to have originated through the youngsters playing.

THE Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd., held a very successful auction of griffins which arrived per steamer *Wosang* on Friday. There was a large attendance, and the bidding for the best lots was brisk, the highest prices realised being Tls. 360, 325, 245, 230, 205, 175, 140, 130, 110, 100, 95, 85, 80 and Tls. 70, the average being one of the best realised by any auction. The griffins which arrived per steamer *Esang* will be sold by auction this afternoon. Some very good ponies are among this lot.

THE Taku bar is still in a wretched condition and steamers are unable to leave or enter the port without the greatest difficulty.

WE regret to hear that the well-known Chinese merchant, Mr. Yeh Ching-chong, died at his residence, in Li Hongkew, at about 2.30 a.m. yesterday after a prolonged illness.

THE eight Chinese who were recently tried at Hankow for attempting piracy on the steamer *Poyang* have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from five to ten years.

A DISPATCH from Tientsin reports that the head office of the proposed Tientsin-Chinkiang Railway has been established at Chên-tsin-fu, Chihli province, and that a Taotai named Chang Lien-fên has been appointed Commissioner at Chên-tsin.

A WUCHANG dispatch report that Prince Konoye after visiting Viceroy Liu K'ui-yi at Nanking, is expected to visit Viceroy Chang Chih-tung at Wuchang. The Prince's visit to the various cities of

this Empire will, however, have to be a hurried one, as according to news from Japan His Highness is expected to reach Tokio in time to be present at the opening of the Imperial Diet on the 21st instant.

SOME countrymen of Kantsienhsien, Yangchow, have manufactured and used false seals of the magistrate. Two of the rascals were captured and condemned to stand in cages till they died. The streets of Yangchow have been almost impassable on account of the crowds of sightseers to watch these men undergo their tortures. When will the Chinese abandon these inhuman punishments?

A PEKING dispatch states that rain fell in that city on the 31st ultimo and 1st inst., but not in such quantities as to be of much relief to the already badly parched fields in that portion of Shuntien prefecture. Another dispatch states that, recognising that the prevailing drought in the North is sent as a protest by Heaven against her usurpation of the Emperor's power, the Empress Dowager has, of late, unbent considerably to her Imperial nephew and has allowed his Majesty to engage a little more than usual in State affairs. The enmity and rivalry between Prince Ching and Jung Lu is said to be still bitter, and only kept from openly breaking out partly by the knowledge that the Empress Dowager has been given the promise of Japanese support in the event of disturbances arising in the capital, and partly by an assurance of the Empress Dowager to Jung Lu that she would never forgive him if his men should begin the quarrel with Prince Ching's adherents.

SOME time since, when the *Aurora* was guardship at Weihaiwei, a cable was laid from the ship to the shore to transmit messages ordinarily signalled. One night this cable was cut and three hundred yards of it stolen. The prompt and energetic measures taken by Capt. Gaunt, then Commissioner and administrator, secured its recovery. About the 14th ult., 2,300 yards of the cable connecting the Island with the mainland disappeared, cut at both ends. Efforts to recover it have not met with success. It may have sunk in the mud as some surmise, or it may have been dragged by the anchor of a merchant steamer driven across the bay during the storm of the 15th and 16th, but it is understood that the authorities conclude it was stolen. At that time the *Orlando* was guardship. The cable, which was lent to the Chinese Telegraphs by the British Admiral, is to be replaced immediately.

H.M. torpedo catchers *Fame* and *Whiting* will probably leave for Hongkong to-day.

H.M.S. *Alacrity* with Vice-Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour arrived here from Hankow on Saturday afternoon and moored to the French mail buoy.

THE German gunboat *Ilitis* was at Wuhu on the 1st instant and H.M.S. *Daphne* at Chinkiang on the same date.

THE silk which left here per *Empress of Japan* on the 1st ult. arrived in New York on the 27th.

THE R.M.S. *Empress of India* arrived at Hongkong on the 1st instant at 7.30 a.m.

THE little steamer *Leechen* made her last run from Chungking to Ichang, 500 miles, in 31 hours' steaming time.

THE M.M.S. *Yarra*, with the French mails of the 7th ultimo, left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday at 4 p.m.

THE M.M.S. *Sydney* left Hongkong yesterday at 5 a.m. for Shanghai.

THE P. M. S. *China* arrived at San Francisco on the 31st of October.

THE Italian cruiser *Liguria* from Hongkong arrived at Woosung on the 2nd inst.

THE str. *Dr. Hans Jury Kier* was docked at Messrs. S. C. Farnham & Co.'s Tung-kadoo Dock on Saturday afternoon.

THE figures given in Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s Report of the 28th ultimo, show that the deliveries to date for the year of cotton goods of all kinds, amount to over 15,569,000 pieces against over 13,419,000 pieces last year to same date. Of cotton yarn the total deliveries for the year to date amount to 1,382,000 piculs against 781,000 piculs; of woollens, to 287,000 against 239,000 pieces; of lead to 38,000 against 25,000 piculs; of railroad iron to 98,000 against 120,000 piculs; and of American and Russian kerosene oil to 3,142,000 against 2,229,000 cases.

WE have to thank Mr. E. D. van Walree, Consul for the Netherlands, for a pamphlet containing an account with plans and charts of the Sabang Bay Coaling Station on Palo Weh, the well-known island off the north point of Sumatra. It appears to offer excellent facilities for coaling to passing vessels, being right in the track between Colombo and Singapore.

WE have duly received the November issue of *Woman's Work in the Far East*, printed at the American Presbyterian Mission Press, Shanghai.

WE have received from Mr. T. Fuse, photographer in the Nanking Road, a series of instantaneous photographs of the recent races, which should be very interesting to lovers of this sport.

WE have duly received the November issues of the *Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal*, published by the American Presbyterian Mission Press, Shanghai; and the *Chung Si Chiao Hwei Pao*, a *Missionary Review*, edited by the Rev. W. A. Cornaby, and published by the Diffusion Society, Shanghai.

WE have received from the office of the London Standard the prospectus of *The International Library of Famous Literature*, which the *Standard* is issuing in twenty octavo volumes of over 10,000 pages altogether, with nearly 500 full-page illustrations and many coloured plates. Those whose send 10s. 6d. at once will receive the 20 volumes in cloth at once and must make 15 further monthly payments of 9s. each, or they can get the whole for £6. 16s. 6d., cash. The charges are higher if more expensive bindings are wanted. The book is edited by Dr. Richard Garnett. C. B. These prices apply only to the introductory edition and will be shortly advanced.

MESSRS. BREWER & Co. have sent us a number of Christmas Cards to be sent home—and Christmas is coming—with pretty little local photographic views on them. Those sent us include the Confucian Temple, Ningpo; a temple in the Shanghai city; Chinese musical instruments; on the way to the Hills; a view on the Han River; the three pagodas near Kashing; Trinity Cathedral; a view near the Garden Bridge; and the Drum Tower, Nanking.

THE thirty-first annual report of St. Luke's Hospital for Chinese has just been issued, recording the work which has been accomplished down to the middle of September. In the men's wards, where the work has been under the charge of Drs. Boone and Reid, whilst Dr. Ivy has discharged the duties of dental surgeon, over twenty-one thousand cases were treated. It is noticeable that, since Shanghai has become a manufacturing town, severe accidents caused by machinery have become more frequent, and the resources of the institution in this respect are severely taxed. More accommodation is in fact needed for the patients, and an additional building will have to be put up. The work of the women's hospital, which is under the charge of Dr. Mary Gates, has been the largest of any year of its existence. There have been treated at the daily morning clinics during the year nine thousand patients, of whom between four and five

thousand represented new cases. In the wards during the same period 217 patients have been treated, and 191 visits have been made to patients in their own homes.

The following will be the Customs rates of exchange from the 1st to the 30th instant:—

£1 @ 2/8¹/₂— £1 = Hk. Tls. 6.67
 Francs @ 339¹/₂—Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs 3.78
 Marks @ 275¹/₂—Hk. Tls. 1 = Marks 3.07
 Gold \$65¹/₂—Gold \$ 1 = Hk. Tls. 1.37

The November Chinese Recorder says in its Editorial Comment column:—

The action of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in securing political status for their members in China, with the privilege of demanding audience with the officials, etc., has met with but one opinion, perhaps, on the part of Protestant missionaries as to the unwisdom of such a course; but as to what Protestant missionaries should now do in view of what the Catholics have already done, opinions are not so unanimous. Some think that we should ask our representatives at Peking to demand like privileges and prerogatives for ourselves, in order to place us on an equal footing with them. They argue that the Catholics will use this newly-acquired power to increase their influence on every hand and create havoc among Protestant Christians even more than heretofore, unless they are met with like privileges and powers on the part of the Protestants. It would also seem that the Chinese Government is possibly desirous that Protestant missionaries should be placed on a similar footing with the Catholics, as proclamations—wholly unsolicited—have been issued by officials in different places, stating that Protestants were to be treated just the same as Catholics as relates to the privileges, etc., granted by the Imperial edict.

On the other hand, probably the great majority of Protestant missionaries—quite the great majority so far as we have heard—think it would be unwise to ask for any more than what has already been accorded us. There is no question but that there is a growing sentiment of favour towards Protestants among the officials, just because they have disclaimed official rank and interfered with political matters just as little as possible. The evils that come from the exercise of the missionaries' power in the case of lawsuits and the like, are too patent to need mentioning. And these evils would be increased many fold if missionaries were to demand and accept still higher rights and prerogatives. True, the outward respect of officials might seem to be increased, but the inward hatred would be magnified many fold.

We have received the *Peking & Tientsin Times* of the 28th ult.—The Tientsin Volunteers are to have a drum and life band.—The Germans in Tientsin have started a Volunteer Corps, which intends to maintain the most friendly relations with the British Volunteers.—Mr. D'Arc is giving up his Marionettes and joining the staff of the Hotel de Pekin, which is being brought out as a British Joint Stock Co., with a capital of HP. Tls. 200,000.—The Empress Dowager is beginning to fear that the drought at Peking is heaven's punishment for her dethroning the Emperor.—There has been a very severe gale with snow at Newchwang, in which the Customs flagstaff was blown down.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 23th ultimo.—The two firemen injured by the explosion on the German cruiser *Hansa* died while being taken ashore at Singapore.—The *Hongkong Daily Press* thinks that there is no truth in the *Echo de Chine's* recent report of an American defeat in the Philippines.—There were 3,500 troops at Dundee towards the end of October.—At Canton the officials have been praying for rain.—The proceedings at the Hongkong

Magistracy against Captain Raymond for taking the *White Cloud* to sea in an unseaworthy condition were opened on the 27th and adjourned.—It was expected that the *Powerful* and *Terrible* together would be able to make up a naval brigade of 1,200 men.—The Court of Enquiry into the accident to the *Esmeralda* decided that nobody was to blame.

We have received Japan papers with dates from Yokohama to the 25th, Kobe the 27th, and Nagasaki the 30th ult.—A banquet was to be given at the Palace at Tokio on Saturday last in honour of the accomplishment of treaty revision.—Cipher telegrams cannot be sent from Japan to any place in South Africa or Madeira.—The Kobe papers report with great regret the death of Mrs. Percy Swan Symes, who died at Kobe on the 21st at the age of 37.—There have been 90,208 cases of dysentery in Japan this year of which 18,586 ended fatally.—The *Nagasaki Press* discusses the rumour that Nagasaki is to be made a free port.—The total number of deaths from the railway accident at the bridge over the Hokigawa was twenty.—There is so much cargo offering at San Francisco for the Far East that the Toyoi Kisen Kaisha are thinking of increasing their fleet.—It is feared that nine Japanese foreign-rigged schooners which sailed from Hokkaido laden with fish on the 18th ult. have foundered in a gale.—The s.s. *Hokuriku Maru*, 616 tons, which went ashore in Tamsui harbour, is almost completely covered with sand.—The *Kobe Herald* says that it is reported there Kang Yü-wei was decoyed from British Columbia by the false statement that his mother was dangerously ill at Hongkong.—The *Empress of India* was crowded when she left Vancouver on her recent trip, and sixty persons were refused passage.—There was a large fire at Vladivostok on the 17th ult. in which the Golden Horn Hotel and six other houses were destroyed. Two lives are said to have been lost.

The following telegrams are from the *Kobe Chronicle*:—

Saigon, 24th October.

A force of the Boers, 2,000 strong, has been defeated by the British at Eland's Laagte, north of Ladysmith. In this action the British lost a Colonel and 17 rank and file, and 27 officers and 99 men were wounded. The casualties of the Boers are believed to have been some 500 killed and wounded.

On the 21st inst. the Boers attacked Glencoe a second time, and were repulsed with heavy loss.

Yokohama, 25th October.

Yokohama, in their second innings scored 184 for nine wickets, thus winning the interport match by one wicket. The result was due to a splendid stand made by Edwards, who carried out his bat for 64. Crawford, who was for a time Edwards's partner, scored 33. Edwards therefore took the bat which was presented by Mr. Walford for the best individual score.

Lucas and Gillingham shared the bowling honours for Kobe. The former took three wickets for 86 runs, the latter five for 194. Brans and Godrij were conspicuous in the field, both making splendid catches during the match.

The dinner of the two teams last night was a great success. Sixty persons were present, and Mr. Flint-Kilby, who occupied the chair, proposed a new annual fixture—"Born in Japan" v. the "Balance of the Two Clubs."

Tokio, 25th October.

Kang Yü-wei, the Chinese refugee, who arrived at Yokohama from Vancouver yesterday morning, did not come ashore, because the Yokohama Water Police would not allow him to land. He decided to proceed to Hongkong by the same steamer yesterday afternoon. Kang Yü-wei had intended to stay in Japan for a time, and on hearing that he would not be allowed

to land at Yokohama, he immediately asked for the assistance of Count Okuma, but without success. Count Okuma, however, asked Viscount Aoki to protect Kang Yü-wei while on his way to Hongkong. The reason why the Japanese Government did not allow him to land in Japan is probably because of the cordial relations existing just now between Peking and Tokio.

The leaders of the Progressists have been negotiating with the authorities with a view to Kang Yü-wei being allowed to stay at Kobe or Nagasaki. It is believed, however, that their efforts will be fruitless.

London, 25th October.

There has been a tumultuous scene in the Reichsrath at Vienna, the Czech members being the offenders. The sitting had to be closed.

A court-martial is pending at Sevastopol, where a series of gigantic frauds have been discovered. Forty-three officials are implicated.

Another scandal has been discovered in France in consequence of the failure of a number of the Agricultural Loan Associations.

Yokohama, 26th October.

Kobe won the first baseball game by 19 points to 16, but lost the second by 19 to 22. The second game was very exciting, as both sides started in the ninth innings on equal terms. The concluding game will be played to-morrow.

Yokohama's fielding was very weak, but they were stronger at batting. The cricketers of the nine did well.

Mr. Flint-Kilby has offered two bats for the highest number of bases made by either team in the three games.

Tokio, 26th October.

An Imperial Ordinance No. 410 has been issued, announcing that the fixed number of judges for the Chihō Saibansho will be reduced by six, and the Kusai-bansho by ten, but that the number of judges in the Appeal Courts will be increased by 16.

It is believed that this amendment is being made in order to establish a department in the Tokio Appeal Court to conduct cases relating to foreigners, and such Court, it is stated, will have two heads of division (*buchō*) and 14 judges.

London, 27th October.

General Joubert communicated the news of General Symons' death to Colonel Yule, who was obliged to leave his wounded when retreating from Dundee.

Yule's column, which arrived at Ladysmith in a very exhausted condition, is now being reinforced.

The *Times* considers the present concentration of the Boers defeats the original Boer plans for the invasion of Natal. Despite the numerical inferiority of the British troops, the *Times* considers that further developments should be awaited without alarm.

The transports *Jelunga* and *Zayathla* from India have arrived at Durban.

It is believed that one brigade of the troops from England will be ready for the front by the 9th prox.

In a sortie made by the garrison of Kimberley, the Boer commandant of the besieging forces was killed, the Boer loss being very heavy.

The following notes are from the *Kobe Herald*:—

"An extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet was held a few days ago at the official residence of the Home Minister and after a short discussion it was decided not to allow Kang Yü-wei to land at Yokohama, where he was expected to arrive by the *Empress of India*, en route for Hongkong. The Progressive organs unanimously censure the step, but it is stated this course was taken to protect Kang from any accident ashore. Some suspect it to be a diplomatic courtesy to the Chinese Government."

"The Foreign Department has, according to a vernacular paper, been much engaged exchanging notes with the Japanese Minister at Seoul in regard to the Masanpo affair. The Army Staff Office is reported to have already finished preparations to meet any emergency. If Russia lands her troops at Masanpo from war vessels anchored near the port, and indicates any demonstrative movements Japan is ready to take measures for the protection of her subjects' rights as to the disputed piece of land in any direction.

"If the Boers knew how hardly they are being treated by translators and telegram transcribers in Japan they might come to think there are worse calamities than even defeat in war. Our contemporary the *Yorodzu* has been looking at the various forms in which a telegram of a day or two ago was printed. Reuter it seems sent this along:—'Commander kockpiet joubert newhew general many others prisoners.' The *Yorodzu* reads the above as follows: 'Commander Kockpiet Joubert, nephew of General Joubert, and many others have been taken prisoners.' The *Japan Mail*, however, transcribed it thus: 'General Joubert, General Newhew, Commander Kocktist, and many others have been taken prisoners.' And the *Japan Times* made a similar translation:—'Commander Rockpiet, Generals Joubert and Newhew, and many others are prisoners.' This is quite an entertainment, and we may easily have a few other readings."

MR. NORMAN had quite an adventure near Kuala Lumpur on the 11th ult. He was bicycling along the Damansara Road when he suddenly saw a black panther, a few yards in front. Mr. Norman put on the brake, and the panther bounded over the bank and sat looking at the rider from under a tree some thirty yards off.—*Strait Times*.

LOOKING through the *London Letter* on Thursday morning we found the following confirmation of some remarks in our article on the War:—

"It would be idle to deny that, in army circles, there is a certain amount of, shall we call it comment? on Sir George White's appointment. The thing is done, and it is not the way of Englishmen in general, or British soldiers in particular, to cavil at what has happened. As a nation, for example, we are always abusing both the navy and the army, praising the individuals but abusing the system; but if we had to close in death-grips with a great Power tomorrow, we should simply tell our men to go in and win and be worthy of the traditions of their services and of their race. And the country would do so with the most sublime confidence that it would not be disappointed—and it will not be. It is not in cavil, therefore, at Sir George White's admitted abilities and experience that it is recorded here that there is a certain feeling that though British troops from India will be under his command, and his is an Indian experience, it might have been better if the post had gone to some man who had a practical acquaintance with South Africa and with Boer ways."

The *London & China Express* says:— "According to the statement of a Copenhagen correspondent, further important advantages are to be conferred by the Russian Government on the Dano-Russian East Asian Company. The Czar, we are told, has signed a ukase to the effect that on the completion of the Siberian Railway all important Russian ports in the Pacific, in the Black Sea, and Baltic are to be closed for ever to any but Russian ships, and that when the ukase comes into operation the Russian flag will confer on the Danish Company an important monopoly of the trade between these three seas. The statement is not confirmed from any other source, and we should think it extremely improbable that the Czar has signed any such anticipatory ukase. That

the "shut" door is what Russia would like we all know, but many things may happen before the completion of the Siberian Railway, and if we give credence to all that we hear it is not impossible that Russia may have to settle accounts with a powerful neighbour in the Far East before this long-cherished project is realised."

FROM the *London and China Express* of the 29th of September we learn that the German Emperor is going to pay a visit to Lord Lonsdale.—An account is given of the China Association's dinner to Sir Claude Macdonald. His speech will be found in another column.—China tea was meeting with a good demand at fully steady rates.—Mr. Grant Allen is still in a precarious condition.—It is stated that the Russian Government have found it impossible to get any engine-builders to accept an order for 700 locomotives for the Siberian railway, all being too busy already.—Trawlers near Kinsale have brought up a five-ton anchor belonging to the Spanish Armada.—Two very valuable naval signal books are missing from the Naval Depot at Portsmouth.—"Ranjy" with his team arrived at New York on the 23rd of September, and began his tour by drawing a match against 22 colts of Philadelphia. The home side made 205 and 95 for nine wickets and the visitors 185.—Admiral Dewey having been presented with a lion cub has named it *Chichester*, "in memory of his friend Capt. Chichester of the British cruiser *Immortalité*."—The *L. & C. Express* has the hardihood to remark in its editorial columns that "there does not seem to have been any foundation whatever for the rumours of the reported alliance between China and Japan."—Italy is not going, it is reported, to squander any more public money on expeditions to China or elsewhere.—Bar silver was quoted 27d.—Reuter's Telegram Co. pays a dividend of 2½ per cent for the first half of 1899.

TENNIEL's cartoon in *Punch* this week is a very vigorous one. John Bull with two darts stuck in him labelled "Quibbles" and "Delays," is facing Oom Paul in the bull-ring, the latter waving a red cloth labelled "Transvaal." The title is "All a Toss-up."

THE military Editor of the *London Letter* says in the issue of the 29th of September:—"Whose fault is it, that at a crisis like the present we are sending our troops to South Africa so slowly? Apparently the country has again been caught napping or our organisation is woefully defective. It would have been the same had we been engaged in a European war sprung upon us in a hurry, and the consequences would have been more serious. In January, 1898, at the North London Rifle Club, Lord Wolseley is reported to have said that he 'would tell them as a positive fact, on which he would stake his honour, that if the Government decided to go to war and to send an army abroad, we could put on board ship two full army corps complete down to the very last possible stores that would be required—complete in every possible way—and that could be done some considerable time before the navy could have the necessary ships to carry them from these shores.' And yet we are sending out a regiment a week, or a few details. It looks very much as if the fault lay in the dual responsibility—as if the War Office ought to manage its own transport. Then, perhaps the ships, as well as the troops, would be ready, though even now there is talk of enormous activity in getting things ready and we hear of regiments that are prepared to move at a few days' notice. If everything had been 'ready,'—as it ought to have been—months ago, and if that readiness had implied sending an army corps to South Africa at that time, there would have been no Transvaal difficulty. Dilatoriness is always costly and dangerous."

MONKEYS have just demonstrated their value as detectives at the Crystal Palace. A home paper says:—

"When the monkey-house at the Crystal Palace was crowded with people recently, one of the keepers remarked that several simians were taking great interest in the proceedings of four Oriental-looking personages, and now and again smiled and chattered to each other knowingly, indulging in movements that suggested they were picking each other's pockets. This caused attention to be directed to the actions of the quartet, and ultimately a detective arrested them on a charge of purloining a watch, which was found on one of them. The monkeys seemed quite crestfallen when their mentors were taken away, but continued to artfully steal each other's nuts for the rest of the day. Thus are simple minds corrupted by example."

THE *Oceanic* has arrived out at New York after a successful maiden voyage. She is remarkably steady, and her extreme roll is only five degrees. Her time is no matter of record, and is not intended to be, especially on a first voyage. It is six days and three hours, less six minutes. It is good time, and that is enough. She is the largest vessel afloat, and would be so still, in respect of length, if the *Great Eastern* still sailed the sea. The fact that the *Great Eastern* does not, and never did to any effective purpose, marks the difference between them. The *Oceanic* is so perfectly proportioned in all her parts that her size is a help. The *Great Eastern* was slow, and it was not steady, so in general principles it had every possible fault. Designers have sapped up to the *Oceanic* through successive gradations of size, each an improvement on the last.—*L. & C. Express*.

THE October number of the *Exchange*, issued from Hsinchen, Honan, has a number of interesting items.—The Rev. A. Hoddle, on his way down from Shansi, reports that the condition of the people of that province, on account of the opium habit, is most deplorable, rendering it almost impossible to get work of any kind done. From seven to nine-tenths of the men, and from four to five-tenths of the women use the drug. Boys of thirteen have the craving, and it is known to be a fact that, in certain cases, infants at the breast require to have opium smoke puffed in their faces, in order to pass the craving and enable them to nurse.—Some influential men in K'ai-fengku have invited Dr. Taylor to commence medical work in the city.—A Buddhist priest from Wei-huifu is among the hospital in-patients, also a man from the capital who has had his foot amputated.—The townspeople of Taok'ou, who some time ago demolished the R.C. school house there, have been compelled to replace it with a new one.—One missionary says that he rarely goes out on a preaching tour, that he does not receive a proposal of marriage.

"The Health and Vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood waste products, and if these be not eliminated but (through any cause) detained in the blood they influence nutrition and function and finally produce organic disease."—*The Humanitarian*. In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere, at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutions.

3 alt

Miscellaneous Articles.

JUSTICE AND TANSAN.

1st Nov.

THE case of Mr. Clifford Wilkinson and his Tansan, an excellent cooling fluid with whose name at least we are all of us familiar, and which Mr. Wilkinson's enterprise and energy have made procurable all over the Far East as well as in Australia; this case, we say, indicates that it is high time that the Japanese carried out their reported design of establishing a separate Court to deal with cases in which foreigners are concerned. A funnier and more absurdly unjust decision has seldom been solemnly rendered than that given on the 10th ultimo at Kobe in the Tansan Label Case by Mr. Tamaki Shigeo, Chief Judge of 1st Department, Kobe District Court, and Messrs. Shimoyama Egoro and Hiyama Hikojuo, Judges. Some two years ago Mr. Wilkinson—we take these facts from the judgment—registered his label at the Japanese Patent Bureau. It bears on it the word "Tansan" and other matter. The Japanese are nothing if not imitative, and a Japanese envious of Mr. Wilkinson's success started a water of his own, adopted a label which was a close copy of Mr. Wilkinson's, and registered his label in the spring of this year, also at the Patent Bureau. Mr. Wilkinson went to Court to get an injunction against the Japanese who was stealing his thunder. "The defendant uses this label for waters manufactured by him. The plaintiff (Mr. Wilkinson) informed him several times that he was violating the Trade Mark Regulations, but the defendant did not stop the sale of his water. Consequently the plaintiff applied for cancellation of the registration of the defendant's Tansan label to the Patent Bureau . . . The Patent Bureau cancelled the registration of defendant's label. The decision of the Patent Bureau has already been delivered to the defendant. The defendant may appeal to the Court of Cassation against the decision of the Patent Bureau within sixty days of the decision. We cannot find any reason to think that the decision was made contrary to law. The plaintiff and the defendant have been fighting for the monopoly of the label. The defendant can only appeal to the Court of Cassation on a legal point. The defendant will continue the use of the unjust label which it was decided could be used by the plaintiff only. The plaintiff will thereby suffer loss. This is a clear point. The plaintiff has suffered great loss. The amount of water which was sold by the plaintiff has been increasing at the rate of 20 or 30 per cent per day, but it began to decrease. This has injured the name of the plaintiff and it will

damage his business. This is very clear. The plaintiff thus sustained a great loss but the actual amount cannot be ascertained. The plaintiff is about to sue for damages, but as his customers are scattered all over the eastern ports of Asia, he states that he applied for interdict while he engaged in investigating his loss."

This is the judicial statement of the plaintiff's case, and the judgment then goes on to state the defendant's case, which does not traverse that of the plaintiff in a single particular; the defendant owns that his label has been cancelled by the Patent Bureau because of its "strong likeness" to the plaintiff's, but he claims that he is allowed sixty days in which to appeal to the Court of Cassation, "and he is entitled to his label until the decision of the Patent Bureau is confirmed." The Court refuses Mr. Wilkinson the injunction he asks for and then proceeds to give its reasons, although sages from time immemorial have pointed out how he who gives his reasons digs a pit for his own feet. The following are the reasons:—

It is an acknowledged fact that the label registered by the defendant at the Patent Bureau of the Agricultural and Commercial Department was pronounced void and that the decision of the Patent Bureau awaits confirmation. The defendant is entitled to use his label which he registered legally until such time as the decision rendering his label void has been confirmed. The plaintiff declares that the use of the defendant's label has caused him considerable loss, but Fukami Shukichi, sole agent for the defendant's water, and a sworn witness, stated in Court that the weather is now becoming cold and that there is not much demand for Tansan water. Thus it cannot be admitted that a great loss is likely to be sustained by the plaintiff if the defendant uses his label. The statement of the plaintiff relating to his loss becomes only a matter of the past and it will not affect him in the future. Moreover, the time for confirmation of the decision of the Patent Bureau is drawing near and there is practically no necessity to enforce the interdict applied for by the plaintiff. A decision was delivered accordingly. It is not necessary to explain about the second protest by the plaintiff seeing that it has been decided that this application is unreasonable on the ground stated above.

We hope that this is not a fair sample of the sort of justice that foreigners are to endure in Japan now that Treaty Revision has given the Japanese full jurisdiction over them. The judge admits that Mr. Wilkinson registered his label two years before his Japanese competitor; that the Japanese label is an infringement of Mr. Wilkinson's; that as being an unjust infringement it has been cancelled by the Patent Bureau; and that the result has been pecuniary loss and injury to Mr. Wilkinson's name; but he refuses Mr. Wilkinson an injunction and gives judgment against the foreigner and in favour of the Japanese defendant on the ridiculous ground "that the weather is now becoming cold and that there is not much demand for Tansan water."

A Yokohama paper commenting or

this judgment, points out that "the facts are that outside of Japan and China the sales of Tansan are larger in winter than in summer—notably in Australia, for it is the hottest time of the year. We learn that since the judgment has been rendered large shipments have been made to outside ports, expecting to profit by the illegal label before the higher Courts can decide the question, thus adding to the injury already done." It is quite natural that foreign merchants in Japan should view with alarm the consignment of their rights and property to the care of such utterly incompetent Courts as that which has just refused an injunction against the manufacturer of fraudulent Tansan.

AFFAIRS AT PEKING.

2nd Nov.

OUTWARDLY there is the most absolute calm at Peking, all the evil passions and jealousies that have been reported as existing there being put aside to make room for the preparations for the celebration of the Empress Dowager's birthday. But this calm is only superficial, and Japan certainly is not among those who are resting on their oars. Her late Minister, Mr. Yano, has been recalled in order, it is said, to be appointed foreign adviser to the Tsungli Yamén. No less important a personage than Baron Nishi succeeds him, and he is expected in Peking at the end of this month. He was fifteen years Minister at St. Petersburg, and recently Minister of Foreign Affairs at Tokio, and it is certain that a man of his calibre is not sent to Peking unless there are very important matters to be dealt with. It is very noticeable, too, that Mr. Kato, lately Japanese Minister to England, is at Peking at the present moment, and there are about forty Japanese military students there, on a holiday visit to the Chinese capital. It would seem as if Japan were taking our place in the gap between Russia and China, now that our hands are full in South Africa. Whatever her designs are, we cannot but wish the plucky little Island Empire success.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. A clear and healthy complexion produced by using ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, the most soothing, healing, curative and refreshing preparation, and warranted harmless to the most delicate skin. It prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, heals Cutaneous Eruptions, Irritation, Stings of Insects, Eczema, Burns, imparts a luxuriant beauty to the complexion, and arrays the neck, hands and arms in matchless whiteness, unobtainable by any other means. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, and avoid poisonous imitations.

(3a) alt. 21my-900 247 22nd May, 1899.

THE WAR.

2nd Nov.

THE attitude taken by the Press at home in the face of the disaster at Ladysmith is the correct one; we deplore the disaster and suspend our judgment until we receive details. It is an almost incredible disaster, to which we remember no parallel in our history, that two complete British regiments and a mountain battery, with forty-two officers, should capitulate even to a large force of irregular cavalry, which is what the Boers are. There are plenty of cases which are always remembered with pride, of small bodies of British soldiers being isolated and surrounded, and fighting to the last man. The fact that General Sir George White has taken on himself the responsibility for the disaster helps to exonerate the Colonels of the two regiments; it makes us a little more leniently inclined towards Sir George White himself, but we cannot help a feeling that no man should have been sent to take command in Natal who has not had experience of South African warfare. Disaster after disaster has attended our arms in South Africa from this very cause; and there must be a feeling of relief all over England now at the knowledge that Sir Redvers Buller has reached Capetown. It would appear that the Boers from the two Republics are in much greater numbers than our authorities expected, and that they have completely out-generalled Sir George White. Colonel Yule's hurried flight from Dundee, where he had to abandon his wounded as well as all his kit, leaving General Symons to die a prisoner in the hands of General Joubert; the indecisive fights at Glencoe and Eland's Laagte; the capture of fifty hundred mules, the commissariat cattle, and some guns at Ladysmith itself; and now the surrender of two whole regiments and a battery; all these things seem to show that General White is not the man for South African warfare. While he thinks he is pushing back the Boers several miles on one side, they are really concentrating somewhere else and cutting off a considerable portion of the Ladysmith garrison which has been launched into the air "to clear the left flank." This accounts for the British troops returning from the front unmolested.

We expected reverses at first, the Boers being on the spot and our men having to cover thousands of miles before they could come in touch with the enemy. Then we got news that Natal was considered safe, and that the Basutos were rising and would sufficiently occupy the Orange Free State. This must have been a false alarm; and it is evident that Mr. Bryden's figures of the number of men the two Republics could put in the field, which were considered

to be much exaggerated, were not so far from the truth. These preliminary disasters will not affect the issue; we have put our hands to the plough, and shall not turn back; and those who were most averse to the war at home must be convinced by now that the Republics have been preparing for it for a long time, and that it could not have been long delayed in any event. The following estimate of the available forces appears in an American paper early in October:—

BRITISH FORCES.

5,000 troops near Dundee, Natal.
2,000 troops in Colonel Plummers's column, near Rhode's Drift.
1,000 troops near Pietermaritzburg.
2,000 Indian troops reported arrived at Durban.
Total immediately available, about 10,000.
Other British troops on the way or soon to be dispatched, 15,000.
Total 25,000.

BOER FORCES.

5,000 men at the frontier near Dundee.
4,000 men at Sandspuit and Volksrust.
200 Germans on their way to the front.
3,000 men under Commandant Cronje, on the Bechuana border.
8,000 men at various points about the Natal border.
Total immediately available, about 20,000.
Other Boer troops now on their way to the front 10,000.
Troops that the Orange Free State can put in the field, 18,000.
Total, 48,000.

Indian troops means, of course, troops from India, no native troops having been sent, notwithstanding the statement to the contrary in our local French contemporary. It is evidently doubtful whether General White has more than five thousand men under his command at the present moment. Reinforcements are, of course, being hurried up from Durban, and we must possess our souls in patience until Sir Redvers Buller and the first division of his army corps can get to the front.

3rd Nov.

WE may still deplore the disaster at Ladysmith, but we need no longer be dispirited or disheartened by it. Our men fought, though they were under the disadvantage of being in a valley with the enemy on the hills above them, as Englishmen and Irishmen should fight until they had no ammunition left, and it is evident that the Boers were wisely careful not to come within reach of the bayonet. Such accidents as the stampeding of the mules with the artillery and reserve ammunition will happen in war, and while General White must be blamed for sending so small a force away from touch with its base, there is no reflection to be made now on the officers and men themselves. It was the heroism we expect to find in our troops to go on fighting from dawn to three in the afternoon with the knowledge that the reserve ammuni-

tion was gone, and that there was only one conclusion to the action possible. Happily, the numbers first sent were much exaggerated and it would seem now that there were not more than a thousand men altogether in the detachment.

Meanwhile Ladysmith holds out, but it will be a week before the first reinforcements from England can arrive at Durban. The French reports that Sir George White is entirely surrounded are evidently unreliable. The railway from Durban must be still in our hands and the telegraph uninjured, and as it does not appear that the Boers are anxious to come to close quarters with the despised red-coats, and Sir George White can still get in supplies and ammunition, he may be able to hold out until the arrival of the first division of the army corps under Sir Redvers Buller, a soldier trained in South African warfare, and then we may hope to see a very different complexion put on the campaign.

We need not concern ourselves much with the jubilation of the Continental Press over the Ladysmith disaster. We are generally too successful to be much liked on the Continent, and success inevitably breeds envy. It is undoubtedly true that in fighting in the cause of the Outlanders in the Transvaal, we are fighting for all European nationalities, but we can quite understand that our Continental friends are not sorry to see us "get a bit of a set-back." It will be read with great pleasure that our wounded are being very humanely treated. Such things as that will make it easier for the Boers when the final settlement comes. It can only come in one way because the Boers must have put their whole fighting strength in the field, and have no reserves to fall back on.

4th Nov.

THE telegrams that we publish this morning are not reassuring. Yesterday morning we said that General White's communication with the south was still open and that he could still get in supplies and ammunition. Now it appears that after letting in the Naval Brigade the Boers have closed round Ladysmith, and it is rumoured that they have taken Colenso, a town some 20 miles south of Ladysmith on the railway to Durban, where it crosses a branch of the Tugela River. According to the estimate from the balloon, the Boers had from 16,000 to 20,000 men round Ladysmith; and their object may be to shut up General White and make a raid on Durban, destroying the wharves and the railway, which would greatly hinder the landing of our reinforcements and their progress to the front. By an unfortunate accident, if it is an accident, the cable between Mozambique and Delagoa Bay and Durban has broken

at a critical moment, and there appears to be no cable between Durban and the Cape. We have to wait and hope.

It was inevitable as we said yesterday, that General White should be blamed for sending a small force away from touch with its base; as it was known that the "Cape boys" who act as drivers of the mule trains were very unwilling to go to the war, it seems strange that they were not more carefully watched. These not unexpected reverses at the outset, worrying as they are, will soon be repaired, and we can assure our French contemporary that it is altogether too early for it to yield itself a prey to "mortal inquietude," as to the issue of the war. Even if we go on losing two thousand men a week, as our contemporary pleasantly suggests, we shall have enough left to hoist the British flag over Pretoria and Bloemfontein, nor has anything happened yet to make us feel humiliated.

6th Nov.

THE casualties reported to date in the War, that is, in about a fortnight, amount to 21 officers killed, 63 wounded, and 27 missing, with 138 men killed, 674 wounded, and 376 missing, a total of 1,279, to which has to be added the number of men of the Royal Irish Fusiliers missing. It is disappointing to know that the statement that communication is restored with Ladysmith is a mistake; but it appears that up to the time the wires were interrupted the British guns there were in strong positions and the garrison confident. The Boers, we learn, had 273 men put *hors de combat* at Reitfontein. It is not to be supposed that there was any strong British force at Colenso; these withdrawals are irritating for the moment, but in the face of the great numerical superiority of the combined force of the Transvaal and Free State Boers they are inevitable. Commander Egerton's many friends in China will hear with pleasure of his promotion and trust that he will soon recover from his wound to enjoy the rank he has well earned. It is cheering to see that Canada is ready to send a second contingent, and we know from private advices from Australia that there is the highest patriotic enthusiasm there. Reports we hear are rife in Shanghai of Sir Redvers Buller's intentions; but it is well known that Sir Redvers is the very last man to allow his intentions or plans to become public, and be telegraphed to Pretoria by Boer sympathisers or agents; in fact, we may make up our minds that we shall get little more than War Office news and such rumours as the correspondents think worth telegraphing after he has taken direction of the campaign, and statements as to his intended movements will be mere guess-work.

THE INSIDE HISTORY OF THE TRANSVAAL WAR OF 1881.

4th Nov.

THE publication of Lord Selborne's *Memorials Personal and Political, 1865 to 1895*, lets light into a somewhat dark chapter in the history of Great Britain and South Africa. The writer traces the story of the outbreak beginning with the autumn of 1880. He gives the reasons which made the Government of Mr. Gladstone reverse the policy of its predecessor. He refers to the impossibility of negotiation in face of an armed opposition, and quotes from the Queen's Speech of 1881 to show that "the duty of taking military measures with a view to the prompt vindication of Her Majesty's authority had of necessity set aside, for the time, any plan for securing to the European settlers that full control over their own local affairs, *without prejudice to the interests of the natives*, which Her Majesty had been desirous to confer." The italics are ours, the passage being one of the keys to South African troubles generally. Lord Selborne goes on to show how we underestimated the power of our enemy, and so "suffered unexpected disasters, which increased rather than diminished the force of the reasons for vindicating the Queen's authority before anything else was done." The Government, however, did not act up to this manly belief, and the next page tells how "for reasons of policy as well as sentiment" peace was made, "in an arrangement by which enough power was reserved to the British Crown to fulfil our original conception of what was desirable." But even this arrangement was subsequently modified and the form of British supremacy that had been retained was reduced "to a mere name." Still it is plain even from the pusillanimous record of Lord Selborne that there still was the idea of supremacy remaining after all. The writer proceeds to express his belief in the rule that moral obligation is as cogent in public as in private affairs, but at the same time he feels so uncomfortable over what he had been a party to, that he continues: "But the rulers of a great country are trustees of its power and reputation, and cannot compromise them without risk of serious calamities." Here we have a sentence worthy of more than passing notice; a sentence which should run in letters of fire round every British Council Chamber; a sentence whose prophecy has come to swift fulfilment, and yet whose teaching has for the past year or two been partially forgotten, especially so far as British interests in China are concerned. In the Transvaal the "serious calamities" have fallen already, for under any circumstances the South African war

is a calamity, and Lord Selborne's uneasiness at his share in the inroad upon Great Britain's "power and reputation" in 1881 was well founded.

In a private letter to Lord Kimberley, written from his sick chamber, he shows quite plainly that, at first, there was no thought of giving in to South African bluster. "I infer," Lord Selborne writes, "that let the Volksraad do what they may, *we shall stand our ground* (italics in original) and not abandon, under Boer dictation, anything of importance in the terms of the Convention. If a renewal of the war should be an unavoidable consequence of our adherence to those terms, the moral responsibility would no longer be on our side; and unless the doctrine is to be laid down that *whoever*, in any part of the world, threatens us with war or insurrection can in that manner have his own way, I think we *must*, upon this occasion show that we have not been acting, down to this point under the influence of fear; and that having done what we held to be right, we can and will stand firm in maintaining it."

To this Lord Kimberley replies in characteristic fashion. He is sorry the Lord Chancellor is confined to his room. The Transvaal situation is very serious, the Boers ignorant, self-willed, but triumphant, and not in the yielding mood. We ought to be firm, but—"there is a disposition in so many members of our Party to imagine that an Empire can be and ought to be maintained without ever resorting to force, that I foresee difficulties when it comes to the real pinch." Yet we have to consider our position all the world over. The Canal might be closed at any time, and the idea of holding Cape Town alone is a delusion; if our supremacy goes, South Africa goes. Thus Lord Kimberley.

Nothing could be clearer than the views of these apparently influential members of the Gladstone Cabinet. They not only saw the present difficulty, they foresaw the future danger, and yet with the best of resolutions on their tongues they allowed their hands to sign the compromising documents whose evil results are now so apparent. It was the same Cabinet it will be remembered that subsequently delayed the attempt to rescue Gordon till too late, and it is now as certain, as such recent political matters can be, that to the paramount influence of Mr. Gladstone alone were these grave errors attributable. Subsequent chapters which deal with the Premier's sale of himself and his Party to the Irish Home Rulers, are full of evidence of the hold which his intense personality had upon his colleagues. But the Transvaal mistake had already become a matter of history. The seed had been sown from which, as Lord Selborne

foresaw, a whirlwind might some day be reaped. The whirlwind has arisen. Echoes of its gathering force reach us day by day. How far and how wide its tornado force will spread we cannot tell.

It would be some comfort to know that the lesson of the Transvaal is not altogether to be lost. Our rulers in 1881 did, with their eyes open, "compromise the power and reputation" of the land of whose interests they were trustees. The serious calamities Lord Selborne's sagacity foresaw have come upon us. Will they teach the lesson which forces itself so clearly upon those who look on from a distance? Will the losses they threaten, the enmities they have aroused, force home to the minds of the present Government that they, too, are not guiltless, that they, too, have, like Mr. Gladstone, wilfully shirked an obvious responsibility? He, for peace at any price, withdrew from the Transvaal; Lord Salisbury, for a similar reason, has lowered the prestige of England and sown the seeds of future trouble in the Far East. When will our Governments learn the apparently invariable law that he who is over-anxious for peace is thereby the cause of war?

Review.

THE ENGLISH MAIL PAPERS. FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29TH OF SEPT.

THE *Times* of the 29th of September has a leading article on Sir Claude Macdonald's very rapid speech at the China Association dinner. It congratulates Sir Claude on his restoration to health, says that no-one ever blamed him for all the faults of our diplomacy at Peking, but points out that mischief has been done, and more would have been done but for the vigilance and activity of the China Association. Sir Cecil Smith, the Chairman, pointed out that "the unfortunate withdrawal of the British squadron from Port Arthur was the beginning of a course which has ended in the abandonment of the provisions against preferential railway rates on the lines constructed, or under construction, in the Russian sphere of influence—provisions which Lord Salisbury himself had described as 'essential' in the earlier stages of the negotiations. The continued advances of Russia in the north and of France in the south constitute a serious danger, unless we are prepared to act in a different spirit from that shown in the incidents we have mentioned. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, though he cordially approves of the negotiations with Russia and the understanding founded upon them, contends that they should have been started much earlier, as the China Association repeatedly urged. The actual result, up to the present, is, he maintains, very disappointing, amounting only to a jejune agreement as to our interests in the Yangtze Valley, which has not yet been made practically operative, and which does not appear to exclude, in any effective way, the intrusive, or even the exclusive, competition of other Powers, especially of France and Russia." And the *Times* trusts that the memory of the splendid reception accorded to Sir Claude by the China Association will, in his own words, accompany

him back to Peking, and support him in the further discharge of his onerous duties for the upholding of British interests in the Far East. Writing on the same subject, the *Globe* of the 29th of September says:—

Public attention has been too exclusively concentrated lately on the critical situation in South Africa to concern itself with the progress of affairs in the Far East. The weighty speeches delivered last night by Sir Claude Macdonald and Sir C. Clementi Smith are all the more welcome, therefore, as reminders that we have Imperial interests of enormous consequence to uphold in that part of the world. Sir Claude Macdonald may rest assured that no one blames him personally for the abortive results of our diplomatic action in China. As Sir C. Clementi Smith pointed out, the fatal initial mistake was the withdrawal of our forces from Port Arthur at the bidding of Russia. Not only did that blunder give our rival a free hand in making Manchuria a Russian province, but it convinced the Tsungli Yamen that England's wishes might be safely disregarded. But Sir Claude Macdonald was not responsible for that suicidal proceeding, nor is there any reason to imagine that he ever lacked firmness when assured of Foreign Office backing. It is to be hoped, however, that when he returns to Peking he will act much more on his own initiative than in the past. Implicit obedience comes naturally to him as a soldier, but a diplomatist often has occasion to exercise his own judgment promptly without reference to superior authority. This is especially the case at Peking, where foreign intrigue constantly raises momentous questions demanding instant action on the part of our representative. To consult the Foreign Office in these sudden emergencies would involve fatal delay; it is essential, therefore, that our Minister should be prepared to face any situation that may arise, and to deal with it effectually in accordance with his own judgment. Sir Claude Macdonald knows by this time that understandings with Russia are absolutely worthless, and the obligation rests on him, therefore, to devise some practical and effective barrier to stop the advance of that aggressive Power from the north, and of her ally France from the south. The "very jejune agreement," as Sir C. Clementi Smith rightly calls it, about the Yangtze Valley must be given a far more definite and comprehensive character if the British sphere of interest is to be preserved.

We could easily fill our columns with extracts bearing on the Transvaal crisis, but we have only room for a very few. The *Times* of the 26th of September has the following, which should be of interest to those who think that England had no right to interfere in the internal affairs of the Transvaal:—

The extremely unscrupulous character of Boer diplomacy has been often displayed in the course of the present controversy. It is shown afresh in the telegram which Mr. Reitz, in ignorance, we must assume, of the utter insignificance of those he was addressing, has sent to the "Liberal Forwards." "We stick to the Convention," the State Secretary boldly declares, "and rely upon England doing the same, as Convention does not allow interference in internal affairs." The last dispatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies may help to refresh Mr. Reitz's memory on this point. Has he forgotten Clause VIII of that document, whereby he and his Government pledge themselves not to tolerate slavery? Has he forgotten Clause IX, establishing complete freedom of religion? Clause XIV, which has been shamefully and systematically violated, gives the Uitlanders the right to enter and reside in the Republic subject to no other taxes than the burghers, and Clause XV exempts certain classes from military service. Do not these provisions "allow interference in internal affairs?" They do more, they demand it. They are engagements entered into by the Transvaal, not as one equal State negotiating with another, but as a subordinate pledging herself to a paramount Power. They carry with them the right of interference if, and so often as, they are violated. If we have been more remiss in exercising that right than we should

have been, our remissness has been due to our patient hope that at last the Republic would voluntarily enter upon the path of reform. That hope has been disappointed, and the settlement we shall now enforce must be of such a nature as to secure us a "clean slate" for the future.

We published on Saturday some extracts from the Continental Press on the situation. In reference thereto the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 28th of September says:—

Continental journalism does not always represent the Continental Governments, and in the present instance the Press is evidently being allowed its fling, but not to the extent of compromising a neutrality which will everywhere be steadily observed, and which will, in some instances, lean towards the side of friendship. It would not be surprising, for instance, if the only Powers that really count in South Africa, namely, Germany and Portugal, were by and by to be found carrying into effect that tripartite agreement which will make us the leaseholders of Delagoa Bay. And even the well-informed Press, though it does not wish us luck, feels constrained to confess that the Free State and South African Republics will have to stew in their own juice if they venture upon the desperate chances of war. It is true that the Boers are advised in several quarters to invade British territory without waiting for a declaration of hostilities on our part. But that is because they are believed to be better prepared than ourselves, and because a preliminary success or two is regarded as a useful means of encouraging the Little England element in this country, and thus wringing another compromise from the British Government. Our Continental critics, however, do not fondle the delusion that the Boers can escape ruin in the long run, and see that when they cry there will be none to help them. It may be that a Bismarckian growl has sounded from the *Hamburger Nachrichten*; the Powers, it advises, should try "to bring about a situation in which the natural pressure of Russia upon Eastern Asia would shake England's position in India." This amiable counsel, however, is accompanied by the admission that our Empire is vulnerable neither by an attack at its heart, nor even in Africa; and Bismarck's old house-dog knows very well that the British troops would have occupied Pretoria long before our existing relations with Russia could be so altered for the worse as to persuade her to threaten us through Afghanistan or Chitral. We do not say, then, that the opinion of Europe, as expressed in its Press, should be absolutely neglected, because we are, after all, a part of the European system. But it displays nowhere any disposition to go beyond a nagging inactivity, and that, where an unpopular Power like Great Britain is concerned, amounts to a positive encouragement.

We have to take our Money Market note this week from the *Oerland Mail*:—

The Money Market is certainly very nervous just now and yesterday all the discount business went to the Bank of England as the outside bankers refused to work at 3½ for three months' bank paper. The expectation is that large quantities of gold will be drawn from this country by the United States. Certainly £380,000 was bought in the open market for that quarter yesterday, and it is notorious that the trade balance of that country would compel very large shipments of the precious metal from Europe were it not that the United States is importing its own securities in place of gold. But the Bank of England directors at their Court to-day have made no alteration in their minimum, though they have shipped abroad, mostly to South Africa, £776,000 of gold since the last return.

The stock markets are all flat and very lifeless, everybody waiting to know what the decision may be to-morrow at the Cabinet Council with regard to the Transvaal. It is quite evident that a great deal of "bear" selling has been indulged in during the last two accounts in anticipation of a conflict. The *contango* rates at the present settlement reveal this, especially in the mining department, where money had to be paid by the "bears" for non-delivery of stock in some cases. The markets may, therefore, be considered strong and ready to respond quickly

to any political news of a favourable nature with regard to South Africa. As compared with last week, Consols have fallen $\frac{1}{2}$, India Two-and-a-Half per Cents $\frac{3}{4}$, Rupee Paper $\frac{3}{4}$, Bank of England Stock $\frac{1}{2}$, and Cape Three-and-a-Half per Cents 1.

From the Editorial column of the same paper we take the following:—

The sheer malignance of the *Temps*, the *Débats*, and other quasi-respectable and semi-official French journals in the campaign they have of late been carrying on against England has never been more markedly shown than in the advice they have been giving the Transvaal Boers within the past few days to strike at once. Malice must be deep and unscrupulous indeed which urges on a weak State to defy a colossal Power and invite her own destruction, simply that Great Britain may be harassed and put to loss. One hardly likes to commit himself to the language which would alone do justice to the detestable indirect insinuation of the *Temps*—that "technically speaking, President Krüger would only be defending himself if he took the responsibility of declaring war, and that it would be worth while to surprise the enemy in the act of formation, and to inflict upon him, if possible, at the outset a defeat the effect of which would influence the whole course of operations, and possibly cost Mr. Chamberlain his popularity and his portfolio." To the *Temps*, as to the *Westminster Gazette* and the *Chronicle*, Mr. Chamberlain is the *bête noire*, but deeper than the personal question with the organ of the French Government is the underlying resentment at the fact that France, in the plenitude of her power, was obliged to lower her flag to the English at Fashoda.

More amusing than the French comments, and less criminal because in this case ignorance and bigotry have dictated the line, are those of the *Osservatore Romano*, the official organ of the Vatican. Here it is:—

"Patience and clemency have been carried too far. Catholics must now trust in the God of armies. The Freemasons are terrified at the possibility of war between England and the Transvaal. But England cannot give way without covering herself with ridicule. Can it be that this war is providential? Will Protestantism be exhausted by it? Has the period of the great transformation of the world begun when the Church will accomplish a new conversion of the Gentiles? Let us have courage, determination, and faith in God, who is now and ever the God of armies."

The *Times* correspondent at Rome remarks on this—Lay readers feel constrained to ask, with the Spanish writer Echegaray, "*Locura o santidad?*"—Is this madness or sanctity?

The leading article in the *London Letter* is headed "The 'Free' State Mystery," and it discusses the extraordinary attitude taken up by President Steyn of the Orange Free State. The President was distinctly assured by Sir Alfred Milner that England would sedulously respect the integrity of the Free State if it remained neutral in the event of war with the Transvaal. President Steyn returned an evasive answer, and then made a warlike speech in his Volksraad, in which he most falsely accused Mr. Conyngham Greene of "decoying" the Transvaal, imposing on dear, innocent, old Mr. Krüger. The *London Letter* goes on to say:—

President Steyn's speech continued thus:—

"It cannot be a matter of indifference to us if the Transvaal is thrown into trouble, because we are not only bound to them by everything near and dear, but also because we have a political alliance which for the last ten years had stood with the treaty of amity and commerce between the two States. If its independence is assailed we will render the Transvaal all the assistance in our power. It is, therefore, for you to decide what attitude the Orange Free State shall assume."

The burghers' reply to this appeal can hardly be doubtful. Yet it is extremely difficult to see what justification, either in reason or conscience, they have for taking sides with the Boers of the Transvaal. The

Orange Free State has for forty-five years been on terms of perfect amity with the British Government. Only one serious question has arisen between them. That was the annexation of Griqualand (in which the principal diamond mines are situated), to which the Free State set up a claim. Downing-street, we are ready to admit, did not come well out of that affair, having shifted its ground in a way only too typical of many of its dealings with South Africa; but eventually the Free State was appeased by a payment of £100,000, and since then no question has arisen to interrupt our friendly relations. Why, then, this sudden change? President Steyn is not an ignorant man like his brother of Pretoria. He has had a European education; indeed, we rather think he has been called to the English Bar. The Orange Free State is not bound to take up arms for the Transvaal unless it considers the cause of quarrel a just one. That it does not approve the South African Republic's treatment of the Uitlanders (differing so radically from its own), is proved by its attempts to get it ameliorated. What can it gain from going to war with the paramount Power? Nothing; for already it has the most perfect independence. What will it lose? Everything; for with the smoke of the first shot that is fired in anger the independence of the two Boer Republics will vanish never to return, and they will become integral portions of the British Empire.

It is impossible to put any faith in the fantastic story that President Steyn dreams of a time when the Dutch will have driven the English into the sea, and when he will reign as President over a great Boer Republic stretching from the Zambesi to Table Mountain. We rather believe that his action is due to a feeling that the days of Boer rule in South Africa are numbered, and that he would prefer to see it go down fighting than be slowly absorbed by the increase of the British population.

Be that as it may, the Imperial Government has no reason, save on sentimental grounds, to regret the decision of the Orange Free State. Better an open foe than a false friend. The Free State cannot bring any large number of men into the field to help the Transvaal, for it must guard its borders against the Basutos. And whereas the approach to Pretoria from Natal is by no means easy, that to Bloemfontein is considerably simpler. The Free State would have better served its neighbour by preserving neutrality. As it is, if war breaks out, it will soon be the "Free" State no longer.

The following amusing note is from the same paper:—

A curious conflict between public duty and filial affection is reported from Westmeath. Not long ago the county council, of which Lord Greville (the husband of Lady Violet Greville, the well-known writer) is chairman, resolved that a green flag should be hoisted over their meeting place, the Court house at Mullingar. Lord Greville's son and heir, Captain the Hon. Ronald Greville, is High Sheriff of the county, and he forbade the display of the Nationalist flag, and sent a force of police to carry out his instructions. Consequently Lord Greville, who in his capacity of chairman requested that the flag should be displayed, found himself thwarted by his own son.

The *London Letter*, which fully maintains the reputation it has already gained, has some sketches by a Japanese artist by Mr. Fernald's new play, *The Moonlight Blossom*, in which Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Mr. Forbes Robertson were appearing at the Prince of Wales' Theatre in London.

In an article headed "The Dilemma of the Government," Mr. Wilson in the *Investors' Review* of the 23rd of September attacks Mr. Chamberlain again, and invokes the assistance of M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, Editor of the French *Economist*. This gentleman calls Mr. Chamberlain "a public malefactor," and first gives the most wildly exaggerated account of Great Britain's demands on the Transvaal, and then proceeds to predict that not only will Great Britain very likely come off worst in the conflict with the Boers, but that Russia, Germany, and the United States will, not improbably take advantage

of England's difficulties. Mr. Wilson concludes his long article by saying:—

We cannot believe it possible that a man of prudence and a lover of peace like the Marquis of Salisbury will allow himself to be bullied into declaring war against the Boers without further efforts to allay the agitation and secure accord. He must surely see now what has been all along plain to common folk like us, that war with the South African Republic means war against the entire Dutch-Huguenot population of South Africa and a good many thousands of men of British descent besides. President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, has made that at least plain to the poorest understanding, in his dignified reply to the inept and "cheeky" dispatch of Sir Alfred Milner and his message to his Parliament. Our Prime Minister doubtless sees all this, and many other risks and dangers invisible to us, but at the same time he is now probably powerless to do more than delay hostilities, unless he can rise to the heroic height that would inspire him to disregard party considerations, and, for the sake of his country, throw Mr. Chamberlain overboard. A calm, as of enduring peace, would at once fill South Africa from end to end, with Sir Alfred Milner recalled and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain forced to resign the Colonial Secretaryship. Can we hope for such an exhibition of strength on Lord Salisbury's part? We fear not; he has yielded too often and too long, and now sees himself committed beyond deliverance to a policy destined, if the country—all that is manly in it and truly loyal—does not speak out, to bring his grey hairs and those of our venerable Queen in sorrow to the grave. But he may temporise and delay, and in delay there is a chance and a faint hope.

After all that we heard two or three years ago, about the decay of Manchester, it is cheering to see in Mr. Wilson's somewhat warning article on "England's Position in the Cotton Industry" that British spindles have, during the past year, been increased by about one million. Mr. Wilson prints a long extract from Sir William Harcourt's very statesmanlike speech on the crisis. But Sir William Harcourt himself, and Mr. Wilson himself, must now recognise that the two South African Republics must have been preparing for this war for a long time, and that President Krüger's insolent ultimatum and the invasion of Natal by the forces of both Republics, as well as the attacks on Mafeking and Kimberly are not the heroic efforts of little countries struggling to preserve their independence from the violence of a ruthless aggressor.

We take the following notes from the *Spectator*:—

M. Guérin surrendered on Wednesday. After thirty-seven days of an inexplicable immunity the Government decided that weakness had reached its limit, and ordered the "rebels" of the Rue de Chabrol to be arrested by force. A considerable body of soldiers and gendarmes was assembled, a plan for breaching the wall was accepted and M. Guérin was informed of the decision. The "coon at once said, like his immortal prototype, "Don't fire, Colonel; I'll come down," and walked out in arrest with fourteen others, who were at once sent to their homes. Guérin fired no shot, at himself or anybody else, but was carried away to the Prefecture like any other malefactor, and there related to M. Cochefert, the head of the detectives, the history of the siege. He and his men had lived chiefly on tinned tunny fish and brackish water; but the house was found to be "fortified" and so dirty that it is to be pulled down. Why the Government hesitated to arrest for thirty-seven days is, and will probably remain, a mystery of French history. It is clear that the Duke of Orleans was not in the house, nor any person for whose safety foreign Courts were solicitous, there is not the slightest evidence that any one of the garrison had ever intended to sacrifice his life, and the story that the object of the long defence was to destroy invaluable papers is absurd. It would not take thirty-seven days to burn all the paper manuscripts in the British Museum.

The great State trial of twenty-two persons charged with attempting to over-

throw the Republic in order to seat the Duke of Orleans on the throne of France began on Monday before the Senate with a speech from the Public Prosecutor. He alleged facts and produced documents which, until disproved, suggest that the Royalist leaders, with the consent of the Duke, had leagued themselves with the chiefs of the Anti-Semite party, including Guérin, of the different Royalist Leagues, and of the Labour party to organise an insurrection, which was to have come off in October, 1898, or February, 1899, the 23rd of the latter month being "the culminating day" when M. Déroulède endeavoured to seduce the troops. The plan was in all cases the same,—to put twenty thousand roughs upon the streets, to invite the troops to join, to march on the Elysée and the Chambers, and when authority had been overthrown, to proclaim the Duke of Orleans as King. Sixteen thousand pounds at least were spent, from funds which it is alleged that the Duke of Orleans controls, in securing the leaders and the roughs, and the plan only failed because a sufficient mob was not purchased, because the troops remained tranquil, and because the Duke could not be persuaded to approach the frontier. As the plot extended all over France, the trial will be a memorable one, but it is evident that the Government shrink from revealing the whole of their information. It is simply inconceivable that men like the Duke of Orleans, M. Déroulède, and M. Buffet would have risked so much unless they had grounds for hoping for military assistance; yet no soldiers are included in the trial.

The first leading article in the *Spectator* of the 23rd of September is headed "What are we going to fight about?" We are not fighting it says, for the word "Suzerainty," or merely on the issue of the franchise:—

We shall not fight about the franchise, then, but upon what lies behind it. We have asked that the franchise should be granted in order that the many and great grievances of the Outlanders—grievances which are admitted by Sir William Harcourt and indeed by everyone outside the Transvaal—might be remedied by methods which would not only involve the minimum of direct interference with the independence of the Republic, but would immensely strengthen its position. If those proposals are finally rejected, we must insist at once and peremptorily that the grievances of the Outlanders shall be put an end to. In a word, if we fight, we shall be fighting to protect our own flesh and blood who have made their homes in the Transvaal, who have been treated as white men are treated in no part of the British Empire, and who have appealed to us for aid. We cannot say to them: "Why should we help you; why did you go and settle in a country that did not want you?" for we expressly granted the right of autonomy to "the inhabitants" of the Transvaal, and not merely to the Boers; and stipulated that the Transvaal should remain open for all time to all white immigrants, and that those white immigrants should be well treated. It is true that we made this stipulation in so slovenly a way that we did not secure the full rights of citizenship to the immigrants on reasonable terms, but our intention was clear enough. If, then, we were now to say to the Outlanders: "Why did you intrude where you were not wanted?" they could reply: "You yourselves insisted that we should be secured the rights of entry into, and of living in, the Transvaal; you were a party to the invitation to us to settle here; how, then, can you tell us that we are intruders?" To say, therefore, that British subjects have forfeited their right to help and protection from the Mother-land by going to the Transvaal is absurd.

"In the last resort, then, we are going to fight in order to get justice done to the Outlanders." It is not merely our right but it is our duty to protect British subjects wherever they are, but we are not going, if we conquer the Transvaal, to turn the Boers into Outlanders:—

We shall at once introduce the most absolute equality between the races, and shall allow the white inhabitants, and not merely a fraction of them, to decide as to what form of self-government they prefer.

The notion of our fighting for an ascendancy of the kind the Boers have been exercising is a delirious dream. True, sixty years ago we tried to claim a racial ascendancy for the Boers, but we repented long since. Then, as Sir William Harcourt well pointed out, the Boers taught us the lesson that, it seems, we must relearn now. Like the Outlanders, they asked for independent Courts, for the use of their own language, and for the right to be represented in the Government. We refused, and have paid the penalty in two generations of unrest in South Africa. Now when the Outlanders ask the same rights, and now that we are wiser and have the power to prevent a great wrong, are we to be so weak and so foolish as to turn away from a plain but painful duty? Assuredly no. We shall be misjudged, we shall be reviled as tyrants and oppressors, but if we hold fast to the plain issue set forth by the Boers before the great Trek, and refuse to admit that what was right then can be wrong now, we shall come through our present difficulties with safety and honour. Our guiding light must be the establishment of race equality throughout South Africa, and our refusal to tolerate racial ascendancy because it is Dutch and not English. Such an inversion of truth and justice, though it may be backed by the arguments of those who are guided by sentiment rather than by reason, must be banished from the minds of all who wish to deal wisely and well with the momentous issue at present before the nation.

And when we have done with them the Boers will be much better off than they are now, except that they will not be allowed to maltreat the natives as they too often do now. There is a very good article on "Loyalty and Patriotism," in which the *Spectator* points out that "the man who conscientiously believes that we are about to enter upon an unjust war, and who is sincerely perturbed by the thought, is, in our opinion, in the wrong, but he is as fully entitled to the name of patriot as the man who, as we do, regards our troops as engaged on a just and lawful work." There is another good article on the thriftiness, vulgarity, and meanness of the Orleanist organisation in France. Another article considers the attitude adopted by the Church of Rome towards the Dreyfus case. The concluding paragraph is:—

The Pope, who has just cautioned the Carlist Bishops of Spain to refrain from agitation, has been persuaded not to interfere for once in politics in France, because if through the Anti-Semite movement the Bourbons are restored, or a military Dictator suppresses the Republic, there will be at least a chance of the restoration of the temporal power. It is but a feeble policy, even from the point of view of statesmen, and from that of moralists it is positively self-destructive. The world-wide authority of the Catholic Church, still one of the greatest non-physical forces in the world, depends upon her proving that her pretensions, far-reaching as they are, are in full accord with the inner teachings of the conscience, that, in fact, if she ruled mankind the world would be a better place; and whenever she shows either that her own conscience is perverted, or that for any motive whatever she shrinks from doing right, some part, however small, of the foundation of her authority silently drops away. She is a spiritual force or nothing, and no spiritual force having its origin in Christianity can approve the Dreyfus verdict, or tolerate placidly a murderous attack on Jews which does not even pretend to have conversion for its end. The Anti-Semite of France has not the slightest hope of making Christians of Jews; indeed if, by miracle, they all embraced the faith he would be hugely disappointed; and yet Rome hesitates or refuses to condemn his teaching.

Linley Sambourne's cartoon in *Punch* represents *la belle France* as having gone "back to business." "Now that," she says, "the *Affaire* is disposed of, the Fort surrendered, and rebels in custody I can devote myself to the Exhibition." Labouchere's leading article is as usual on "The Dangers of Chamberlainism," and in another article headed "A Little Dreyfus Correspondence" he prints some

letters approving his attitude on the Dreyfus Case. One of his correspondents, of whom he is evidently proud, sends a proof of Dreyfus's guilt, as follows:—

Military secrets were communicated to Germany by an officer in the War Office.

Dreyfus was an officer in the War Office.

Therefore Dreyfus is guilty.

But he forgets that the Staff officers themselves admitted that the leakage from the War Office went on after Dreyfus was arrested. The *Westminster Budget* has amusing cartoons of Pushful Joe on his war-horse, and of Oom Paul between the two lions presented to him by Barney Barnato. There are some very pretty sketches of St. Alban's. The *St. James's Budget* has a number of Transvaal pictures, and of King John at Her Majesty's Theatre. The *World's* leading article is headed "Krüger Cunctator," and it notices how Oom Paul has spun out the negotiations until the rainy season would facilitate his transport and commissariat.

Outports, Etc.

KIANGYIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

USELESS "TEACHING."

Kiangyin is advancing. Several months ago a former *attaché* of the Chinese Legation in London opened a "College" here for instruction in English and general "Western learning." There are twenty students in attendance. But that these young men are being duped is perfectly evident from the inability of the "professor" to either speak or write English. He knows enough to copy an English word from a dictionary, but cannot construct the simplest sentence. This man is a fraud, and he must know it, but the sad part of this kind of fraud is that the same thing is being carried on in almost, if not actually every city in the coast provinces of China.

A WORTHLESS OFFICIAL.

This magistracy is at present afflicted with an official whose incapacity would be hard to example even in China. His policy is dictated by his subordinates, while blackmail and corruption run rife among his runners and hangers-on. Gambling dens are in every country market town. The *yamen* runners levy a daily squeeze from gambling dens, and use the money thus obtained to take part in the game that is in progress. A capable, fairly honest, slightly benevolent official is respected by the better classes, and often an honourific *prænomén* is given. On the other hand one who is, or is believed to be wholly devoid of these qualities is apt to be dubbed in a characteristic though disrespectful manner. The present incumbent is commonly known as "A wooden idol."

THE "CASH" QUESTION.

Some of the elders, gentry, and merchants of the eastern section of this *hsien* decided a month or so ago that small and spurious cash were undesirable; and therefore they set about to stop their circulation. "Benevolent-Justice" proclamations were posted in every village forbidding their use and threatening prosecution against delinquents after a certain date. But in order to propitiate the god of wealth, and make a return to all who might have these cash in possession, a series of theatrical performances was given. The theatricals were enjoyed by the people, the god of riches has not been heard from, but the small cash are circulating as much as ever.

THE HARVEST.

The rice and yellow bean crops are above the average through this whole section. Cotton is very poor, the season having been far too wet for this crop. To a Westerner, especially to an American, one of the most

striking traits of the Chinese character is the absence of grumbling among the farmers, and the presence of genuine contentment with their lot among the middle and poorer classes.

SPORT.

During the summer a very large eagle was killed on the hills near the river. A deer was seen a few days since among the innumerable graves to the east of the city, but a shot was not secured. There are some partridges and more pigeons; while pheasants are quite plentiful. The first wild geese going south have passed over, and within a few more weeks these birds will offer targets to any who handle the gun and know how to get a shot. Ducks will also soon be plentiful, but inaccessible on the low flats of the river banks, while some good shooting is to be had on inland waters situated in retired places. A genuine molly-cotton-tail was bagged a few days since by a local gunner, the first ever brought in here.

In this connection, and in war times too, one can best remember the regiment held in reserve, but under severe fire. The men were becoming very restive and the strain was almost too much when a little rabbit jumped up and ran down the line. The inevitable wag was present to exclaim: "Go it, molly-cotton-tail! If I had no more reputation to sustain than you have, I would run too." A shot and laugh followed, the tension was relaxed, and when called to the charge defeat was turned into victory—all because of molly-cotton-tail!

26th October.

NGANLUFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MURDER OF A ROBBER.

During the past few weeks there have been two murder cases, one in this *hsien* (Tsungchiang); the other in the Kingshan *hsien*. The man who was killed in this *hsien* was a robber, who was only released from prison last year through the clemency of the mandarin, who according to law should have executed him then. It appears that in a village near this robber's home a family had been employing the tailors for many days making the usual number of wedding garments for a bride who was shortly to be married to one of their sons. Everything was ready, and they had arranged to send the garments to the bride's home the next day. During the night, however, the house was broken into and everything stolen. In addition to the wedding garments the robbers took a basketful of flour and this led to their discovery for the flour, had dropped out all along the road, so that the thief was easily traced. The robber admitted the theft, but said others were also in it and the stolen property was not in his possession. He, however, promised to get it for a consideration and eventually the sum of 8,000 cash was paid to him to get the things back. He failed to fulfil his promise. This enraged the people who had been robbed, who beat him so severely that he had to be carried home, where he died a few days after. The robber's family then informed the *hsien* of the murder, saying that he was beaten to death through some gambling dispute. The deputy *hsien* went down to hold an inquest and before he returned, the family who had beaten the man to death had paid him and his underlings over 100 strings of cash. They have since used a similar amount in order to get the affair settled.

ROGUES FALL OUT.

In Kingshan the murdered man was also a robber but killed by one of his fellows in crime in a dispute as to the division of their ill-gotten gains. The murdered man's family informed the official, who held an inquest, but is now quite willing to settle the case in accordance with his desire for

cash—which is not, of course, in accordance with law. To settle the case in this way 400 strings of cash is the lowest sum that will satisfy the official and his bloodsuckers. The murderer's own immediate relatives, by selling everything, were only able to provide a hundred strings. The *paotse* of the place, with the laudable intention of saving a man from execution, but perhaps more especially to make a good squeeze himself, set to work to collect the remaining 300 strings from the more distant members of the clan. For this purpose he chose out those who were better off than most of their neighbours, yet at the same time who had little or no influence and who would also be afraid of his bluster. One rich man was squeezed to the extent of 50 strings of cash, but that did not satisfy the *paotse* who declared he wanted 80 strings more. The man refused to pay, but the *paotse* was persistent in his demands, so the man thought he would enter the Church and get the missionaries to help him.

MISSIONARY INTERVENTION SOUGHT.

He attended a few services and wished to become an enquirer. He was told that apart from persecution cases the missionaries did not interfere in lawsuits, but this did not daunt him. Some time after this the *paotse* again pressed him for money, but now the man said: "I have entered the Church and shall not pay the money." The *paotse* was annoyed and gave him a perverted version of the Taoist's proclamation which says that members of any Church who broke the laws would be punished according to law. This was distorted by the *paotse* to mean that no Chinese were allowed to join the Church, and he forthwith threatened the enquirer with chains and imprisonment. This was evidently a case of religious persecution and one which the missionary could most assuredly take up! So the would-be enquirer rushed off to the missionary and told his tale of woe. He assured the missionary that there was nothing beside this persecution, that he had never had any trouble or dispute with the *paotse* about any other matter. On the strength of this the missionary promised to go down and investigate. At the same time the man was warned that if it was found that any lawsuit or other dispute were mixed up with it, the visit would not help but rather hinder matters. The assurance was again given that there was nothing else.

A SIDE ISSUE.

After a few days, the missionary went to investigate and when the enquirer, the *paotse*, and the gentry of the place were brought together all the particulars of the murder case came out and it was very evident that the persecution was merely a side issue. The missionary refused to discuss the murder case, at which the enquirer was disappointed, and this being so he did not appear anxious for the persecution case to be enquired into and settled, but intimated that his connection with the Church had ceased, as it had not served his purpose.

GOOD JUDGMENT.

Had the missionary taken this case up, money would have been given for building a chapel (for this was mentioned) and the missionary would have been able to write of wonderful reception by an earnest enquirer, sumptuous feasts, letting-off of crackers, etc., etc. The missionary refused to take the case up, believing, as one of your recent correspondents so aptly puts it, that "a Church of litigants spells ruin," and that apart from cases of real persecution it is the duty of missionaries to leave lawsuits and the like severely alone, notwithstanding the fact that Christians may have right on their side.

22nd October.

TENGCHOUFU, SHANTUNG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE PEIYANG SQUADRON.

The above fleet, reported in your columns some three weeks ago as having left Taku for Kiaochow Bay, is still lying to under the protection of the Mukotao and adjacent islands just north of the city. Natives report one of the vessels as having suffered severe injuries during the heavy blow of the fifteenth and sixteenth instant, but the report needs confirmation. The situation though is not an ideal one, especially for cruisers too large to take safely into Hope Sound, but if the fleet wishes to remain in the north during the winter, and at the same time enjoy the freedom of a private anchorage, Admiral Yeh will find it difficult to secure a better place. At present there is only one foreigner, an English engineer, on board the fleet.

UNWELCOME IMPORTS.

Though the Tsungli Yamén is said to have prohibited the export of coffins from Newchwang, its orders seem to be strangely inefficient, as the work of landing coffins on this side is going on without the least attempt at secrecy. The junkmen evidently see no reason to be afraid; one junk, about ten days since, landed nineteen coffins at this place, and only two days ago a foreigner counted twenty-one coffins lying on the beach ready for transportation inland. Being seldom at the harbour, we do not know how many more may have been brought over. Junks are reported to be landing coffins at other points between this and Chiefoo, and coffins being seen carried inland from these places afford strong presumption that the report is true. If burial took place immediately on landing, or if the coffin was kept somewhere else than on the premises where the family reside, the danger of infection would be much diminished. Neither of the above though are the conditions which usually prevail in case of the death of older members of the family, so unless a kind Providence intervenes, we may expect to see the plague any time next summer in Shantung.

EXAMINATIONS.

The Literary Chancellor "got off his horse" here on the 16th inst., and the city is full of intellectual youth anxious to see who can display the most learning "falsely so called." Considering the open mouth, pendant jaw and generally inane look which characterise many of them, a foreigner is apt to conclude that they are better adapted for catching flies than for writing compositions. We can only hope that "things are not what they seem," and that the monotony of the Chancellor's labours are enlivened by some really good essays. Many of the citizens will doubtless be relieved when the performance is over, as the examination premises face the main street and whenever a fresh body of students enters, the section of the street adjoining the premises is closed by large gates, compelling all passing by to make a long *détour*. The purpose of the gates is to impress people with the great care taken to prevent essays being slipped in by zealous friends, and inferentially with the strict surveillance exercised within; really, however, the gates are only another illustration of the native propensity to play make-believe. The hall, two big sheds in which the examinations are conducted, is several rods back from the street and in addition to the high street wall and secure front entrance there are a number of other gates to be passed through before the hall itself is reached. These, without barricading the public thoroughfare, would afford ample protection against collusion with outside parties, even if this was one of the ways by which degrees are fraudulently obtained though every one knows it is not.

RETROCESSION.

Western learning, unless highly seasoned with English, seems at present but little in demand. The non-Christian students who entered the college here a year ago have all ceased to attend; while graduates of the college, engaged as teachers in Government schools further south are now, as a result of Kang Yi's visit, wending their way homeward.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

A recent visitor to Chefoo reports the above Company as having secured the vacant lot directly south of Cornabé, Eckford & Co., where they are now erecting suitable buildings. The Company does not contemplate the construction of tanks, but proposes to develop the trade in box oil, which is already widely used throughout the province.

21st October.

WUHU.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ANTI-FOOTBINDING.

This quiet town has been stirred this week somewhat by special meetings on foot-binding. Mrs. Archibald Little has paid us a visit on her way up river, and spoke on Friday afternoon in the Customs Library to a very large audience. Mr. Mortimore, H.M.'s Consul, presided. A large number of the best class of Chinese also were present. The Wuhu *Asien* put down his name as a member and subscribed quite liberally. Lord Li and the Taotai sent regrets as they were cabled to Nanking. The meeting was adjourned until to-day to the Commissioner's parlour. A good number of ladies and some gentlemen were present. Mrs. Merrill, as hon. sec., acted as chairman. A motion was carried to elect a committee. One lady from each of the five societies was elected, two gentlemen and two of the community ladies. Thus the society has been started under very favourable auspices.

28th October.

NOTES FROM THE SOUTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE PAST WEEK

has been exceptionally dull and eventless, and there is little news of interest to chronicle. The weather has continued fine and dry throughout, with the exception of some light rain on Sunday night, which just served to lay the dust.

WINTER GALETIES.

On dit that we are to have a very gay winter. The season will commence as usual with the St. Andrew's Ball and will be followed later on by a St. George's and Masonic Ball.

The A. D. C. have been busy for some time and will shortly produce *The Magistrate*, and later in the season *The Yeoman of the Guard* and *The Mother-in-Law*.

H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia is due here in a few weeks and intends staying for six or seven weeks. No doubt there will be many functions held in his honour.

THE PLAGUE

has at last departed, and quarantine restrictions have been removed both at Singapore and Shanghai. I trust we shall escape a visitation next spring, at any rate of a more than slight sporadic character. Meantime the Insanitary Dwellings Bill is coming on, and legislation will, presumably, be introduced with a view to dealing with the slums. I trust, however, before any very costly innovations are introduced, such as the resumption of large areas of tenements, that some reasonable hope may be entertained of such measures proving effective in banishing the unwelcome guest.

VOLUNTEER ENCAMPMENT.

The encampment of the Volunteers at Stonecutters' Island commenced on the 20th instant, the Corps being well represented by a strong muster. On the 25th instant they are to have a *route* march, the Banks being closed for the day to enable as many members as possible to take part in the proceedings.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.

Mr. Whitehead is on the warpath again. He has addressed a lengthy letter to the Chamber of Commerce, copies of which appear in the local papers, in which he urges that the new Post Office, the Treasury, and the Harbour Office should all be domiciled on the site contiguous to the Hongkong Club on the new Reclamation and be commenced at once. He argues that it this were done and the other sites sold they would yield more than sufficient to pay for the new buildings, and that there is no reason for further delay. He also suggests that another storey should be added to government offices, which would afford accommodation for the departments now housed in Beaconsfield. I am not prepared to go into the hon. member's figures, but he certainly makes out a good case for the government proceeding at once to provide for the proper housing of the Post Office, which, although urgently needed, it is now proposed to defer until the new Law Courts have been erected. I am not at all sure, however, that the Harbour Office should be shifted from its present site. It is proposed to build new offices in front of the present because of its central position *vis-à-vis* the shipping. That is for the Harbour Master and the shipping population to thresh out.

OBITUARY.

During the past week the old residents here have been grieved to learn of the recent deaths of two former dwellers in their midst—of Dr. Ayres in England and of Mr. Arthur Anderson at Chefoo. That of the former was not altogether unexpected as the worthy doctor had for some time been ailing and gradually breaking up; but Mr. Anderson's demise was wholly unlooked for. I understand he succumbed to dysentery, but when contracted I do not know. Mr. Anderson was a most devoted husband and father and a truly amiable and sterling character all round. He was a sound cricketer, best known in that capacity at Shanghai, perhaps. Much sympathy is felt here with the widow and children. Dr. Ayres, who was for nearly a quarter of a century Colonial Surgeon of this Colony was always popular socially while he was well known as a hardworking official. He retired from the service some two years ago, and the distinction of C. M. G., was conferred upon him.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The mau-of-war anchorage has taken on its winter appearance, and looks pretty lively. The movements during the week have, however, been almost nil. On the 15th instant the Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer *Shiranuki* arrived here from England where she was built for the Japanese Government. She is a vessel of 143 tons registered, and 278 tons gross burden.

SIR HENRY BLAKE AT MACAO.

Every Governor of Hongkong makes a point of visiting the neighbouring interesting (if decayed) little Portuguese Colony, and Sir Henry Blake, accompanied by Lady Blake and Viscount Suirdale, left in the *Heungshan* on the 13th instant and on arrival at Macao proceeded to Boa Vista Hotel. On the 14th His Excellency and Lord Suirdale went out for a day's shooting and had good sport. On Sunday he called on H. E. Senhor Galbardo, the Governor of Macao, who was suffering from indisposition by which he was confined to the house. On Wednesday morning the heads of the Government departments and the Band and a guard of honour, under

Captain Silva, were drawn up at the entrance to the wharf, in honour of the distinguished visitor. The guard saluted on the arrival of Sir Henry Blake, and the Band played the British national anthem. A salute of seventeen guns was also fired from San Francisco as the steamboat passed.

LAWLESS CONDITION OF KUANGTUNG.

As symptomatic of the condition of the neighbouring province, I may mention one or two occurrences reported therefrom during the week. Three robberies have lately taken place from Silk Filatures in the Shuntak district, and an armed attack by a band of upwards of 60 robbers on another. The latter, I am glad to learn, was repulsed with the loss of ten men to the attacking party. But it is not always that these raids can be met successfully. Too often they are entirely at mercy of the robber and the defenders are killed or wounded. In another case, on the 7th instant, an armed attack was made on a pawnshop in a market town in the Sunui district by a gang of nearly 150 banditti, armed with swords and revolvers. The pawnshop people refused to give them admission, but the door was burst open, the defenders struck down, several being shot dead, and booty to the value of upwards of \$10,000 carried away in triumph by the miscreants.

Hongkong, 21st October.

DRY WEATHER.

The fine dry weather continues without break, and the Pokfulam Reservoir is now visibly shrinking. The temperature during the day remains relatively high, but the nights are fairly cool. Meantime the dust is becoming a nuisance, and on the opposite mainland rain is urgently desired.

At Canton the Viceroy and high officials have all been in state to the Dragon Temple to pray for rain, and proclamations have been posted urging the people to abstain from meat and prohibiting the slaughter of cattle.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

met on the 26th instant, when Mr. Whitehead's questions, relating to the estimated revenue from the New Territory, statements as to pensions and emoluments, the total military contribution for the past ten years, and of the revenue and expenditure of the Post Office for the same period were put. They were answered by the Colonial Secretary, saying that it was not possible to give accurate figures with regard to the New Territory for the present, and by the Colonial Treasurer laying the statements asked for on the table. The second reading of the Estimates was then taken, and the Attorney-General next moved the second reading of the Insanitary Properties Bill in a long speech explaining its leading provisions. The Bill was read a second time, and the Council then went into Committee on it and passed until they came to the consideration of the size of the cubicles, which it was proposed should be considerably increased as it was believed that plague had been spread or perpetuated through overcrowding. At this stage the Council resumed, and then went into Committee on the Rating Bill.

MODEL CHINESE TENEMENT HOUSES.

At the usual meeting of the Sanitary Board, held on the 26th instant, the principal topic of interest was a proposal by the Hon. R. D. Ormsby that the Government be asked to offer a premium for the best design for a block of Chinese tenement houses in accordance with modern views of sanitation to be erected on one of the vacant lots in the resumed area of Taipingshan, and, further, to proceed to erect the building in accordance with the selected plan. He said the Government had a considerable number

of overseers, inspectors, artificers and coolies in their employ who found it difficult to obtain houses except at exorbitant rents, and he proposed the buildings in question should be put up to yield from 4 to 5 per cent on the outlay. He thought that if a new type of house were to be erected for Chinese, where greater cleanliness could be possible and easy, it might be taken for a model in future. After some discussion the resolution was carried.

PROPOSED NEW WING TO HONGKONG HOTEL.

At the last meeting of the Sanitary Board, the plans for an Annex to the Hongkong Hotel, to be erected on the reclamation in front of the existing building, were submitted and approved, including a flying bridge to connect the two blocks. It is not, however, intended to proceed with this building at present. The plans have been prepared in view of possible needs, but the idea is to allow the land to remain idle for some time longer. Meantime it is rather unsightly, being covered from end to end by building materials.

THE VOLUNTEERS IN CAMP.

After all, for some reason not stated, the route march was abandoned, but the day previously fixed for this was almost a general half-holiday, the Banks, many offices and some of the lending stores being closed to business, and many visitors going over to the camp at Stonecutters' Island to witness the target practice of the Maxims and seven-pounders. H. E. General Gascoigne, who had presented a Silver Cup for competition by the three machine-gun companies during the afternoon, was present, and in the evening H. E. the Governor paid the Camp a visit, dining with the officers and attending an open air concert given by members of the Corps. H. E. Major-General Gascoigne, Colonel O'Gorman, Sir Thomas Jackson, and Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., were also guests of the officers.

A propos of the Volunteers, I have before me the first number of the 4th Vol. of *The Camp Gazette and Stonecutters' Island Chronicle*, which is most amusing. It gives an account of the Volunteers on active service at the taking of Kowloon City on the 16th of May and at Yaumati on the 16th of April, and includes jokes, rhymes, sketches, etc. There is also presented with this number a cartoon entitled "The Kowloon Infant," representing a child undergoing a surgical operation, with the Volunteers assisting.

GREAT EASTERN AND CALEDONIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held on the 25th instant, when resolutions appointing a liquidator for the winding up of the Company and for reconstructing it under the same title, but with an increased capital, consisting of \$615,000, divided into 55,000 Preference share of \$1.00 each, and 140,000 shares of \$4.00 each, were passed unanimously. A confirmatory meeting will be held within the fortnight. The Chairman subsequently read the new manager's first report, in which he strongly recommended deep sinking in the two principal mines, and abandonment, for the present, of surface work.

NAVAL NEWS.

There is little of interest to chronicle under this heading. The Austrian cruiser *Kaiserin Elizabeth* arrived here on the 21st instant last from Samnén Bay. On the 24th the German Dredger No. 1 arrived here from Kiel and left for Kiaochou on the 27th inst. The Argentine training ship *Presidente Sarmiento* arrived here on the 25th inst last from Shanghai. This is the first time. I believe, the Argentine flag has been seen in these waters. The British gunboat *Linnet* is expected shortly from Yokohama and will proceed to Singapore to relieve the *Phoenix*, which cruiser will come to Hongkong to recommission. The battleship *Glory*

is, I hear, coming out in March next, to relieve the flagship *Centurion*.

A HOSTAGE PICKLED.

We have had ample proof of the lawlessness of the country bordering on the New Territory and beyond, but we have seldom heard of a more diabolical outrage than the following, which took place quite recently. A gang of ruffians kidnapped a boy about eight years of age, and sent a message to his father demanding a ransom quite beyond the latter's means and which he said he could not pay. The gang, believing he could raise the money if he wished, sent a further threatening message to the effect that, if the money were not forthcoming by the time specified, the boy would be returned to him "in pickle." The money not being paid they actually carried out the threat and returned the dead body of the son to his father in a cask of brine!

So far the perpetrators of this outrageous crime are at large, and most likely will continue to be, for all the trouble the Chinese authorities are likely to take in the matter.

EARTHQUAKE AT WUCHOU.

A distinct though not alarming shock of earthquake occurred at Wuchou on the 23rd inst., at 4.30 a.m. lasting about ten seconds. The movement was from north to south. The thermometer, which on the previous afternoon rose to 86 deg. Fah., dropped by 7 a.m. on the 23rd to 64 deg. Rain commenced about 3 a.m. and continued until 4 p.m. No doubt the seismic disturbance was connected with the atmospheric changes.

Hongkong, 28th October.

LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRAMING THE ULTIMATUM.

Another meeting of the Cabinet has been held to-day, and most probably the proposals which Mr. Chamberlain has formulated for presentation to the Transvaal government have by this time been considered, and in some form adopted by Lord Salisbury and his colleagues. Several forecasts of these proposals have been published by the newspapers, but they are of course entirely unauthorised and indeed are founded upon mere guess-work. The hope of a peaceful settlement has daily grown more remote. Yesterday Mr. Balfour was presented with the freedom of the city of Dundee, and although of course the gathering was non-political he was constrained to say something on the subject which was filling all men's minds. "We have," he declared, speaking on behalf of the government, "sought peace earnestly and conscientiously to the utmost of our ability. We have striven for long for a peaceful and honourable solution of this perennial South African difficulty and if that honourable solution is not now to prove a peaceful solution the fault rests on other heads than ours. I will not say that I have given up all hope of that solution being peaceful and honourable, but certainly I speak in very different tones of such a consummation now than I could have done two months, one month, even a fortnight ago," and later on in his speech he said, "we have reached a point where, if I judge aright, those responsible for the government of the Dutch Republic refuse to give way on a point on which we cannot and will not give way."

THE SUZERAINTY QUESTION.

Even in such a stronghold of Liberalism as Dundee there was no active sign of any dissent from Mr. Balfour's attitude; but while on the main question at issue between Great Britain and the Transvaal this country is practically unanimous, there is a growing feeling that Mr. Chamberlain's diplomacy has been by no means faultless.

Sir William Harcourt has shown conclusively that it was Mr. Chamberlain and not the Boer Government which first introduced the question. He has urged with much force that Mr. Chamberlain is wrong and the Transvaal is right on the question; and the question has been elaborately examined into by "Diplomaticus" of the *Fortnightly*, who, though on the main question he is a strong supporter of the Government, has arrived at the same conclusion. That Great Britain has certain paramount rights over the Transvaal which some people might describe by the term "suzerainty" is beyond question; but the "suzerainty" on which Mr. Chamberlain relied is the suzerainty referred to in the preamble of the Convention of 1881, and "Diplomaticus" produces convincing evidence that, in spite of a certain ambiguity of language on which Mr. Chamberlain relies, this suzerainty was deliberately and intentionally abolished by the Convention of 1884. The controversy has undoubtedly led to a revival of the disposition among Conservatives to distrust Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. J. M. Maclean, indeed, has gone so far as to declare that Mr. Chamberlain, "more than any other man living was responsible for the surrenders of 1881 and 1884, and he seems willing, with all the intemperate zeal of a renegade, to work out the remembrance of those acts of weakness with a sea of blood." But Mr. Maclean is of course not a representative Conservative. He is never happier than when he is attacking his own party.

A TRAFALGAR SQUARE DEMONSTRATION.

But on the main question of the necessity of insisting, even to the point of war, on the righting of the Outlanders' wrongs, the whole country is, as I have said, practically unanimous. Of this the Trafalgar Square demonstration, promoted by the "Transvaal Committee" to protest against war, afforded a striking illustration. In one respect, and one respect only, the movement was successful. It drew to the square a crowd of fifty or sixty thousand people. And they were not of the usual type of demonstration. They were a well-dressed crowd, and an earnest crowd; but they were almost unanimously in opposition to the speakers who had come to address. The speakers, indeed, entirely failed to obtain a hearing. They were pelted with rotten eggs, and a few even more unjustifiable acts of violence were committed, such as the throwing of open penknives; but no serious harm was done. No speakers were driven out of the Square, and the demonstration resolved itself into one of enthusiastic support for the Government in its resolution. Still the discussion on the franchise will not be without its effect. It has led to the hope that the Government will make it perfectly clear in their ultimatum that if we have to go to war it will not be on the question of the suzerainty, but to secure justice for Britons and other foreigners in the Transvaal.

THE JUBILEE OF BLOOMERS.

It is just fifty years since Mrs. Bloomer attempted to introduce her bifurcated garments into society, and on Saturday the Rational Dress Society celebrated the jubilee of the movement by a dinner at Reading. Several of the members rode down on their bicycles, but there were others present who had not this excuse for appearing in knickerbockers. It is admitted, however, by some strong opponents of the movement that "rational dress" has been made a good deal less ungraceful and unbecoming than it used to be. For instance, Viscountess Harberton, who was in the chair, undoubtedly looked well in her bifurcated costume. Unfortunately as chairwoman she was guilty of one piece of bad taste of a kind likely to do much harm to the movement. She omitted the toast of the Queen avowedly on the ground

that Her Majesty is not in favour of "rational dress" for women. Such a defiance of national sentiment and loyalty must surely tend to increase the prejudice which the league has to encounter. That "rational dress" is more suitable than skirts for such exercise as cycling is evident enough; but the movement is certainly not gaining ground. One sees fewer lady cyclists in knickerbockers now than one did three or four years ago.

A FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE NEGOTIATOR.

There is nothing new in the species of fraud for which one Hodges, *alias* Jones, is now making periodical appearances in the dock at Marylebone Police Court. The evidence bears a strong family resemblance to that given in the great matrimonial agency frauds two or three years ago. But it offers some new instructive and entertaining lessons in the infinite gullibility of the human race, and the ease with which money can be extorted from their pockets by playing on their vanity. Mr. Jones, if he is really the guilty man, had no difficulty whatever in persuading penniless clerks and working men that handsome, well educated and rich girls, with entire control over their fortunes, were ready to drop into their arms; and a rustic widow of fifty, with incumbrances and without means, was easily made to believe that a gentleman of thirty-eight, "rich, of fine physique, tall, dark," was anxiously looking out for just such a spouse as she would make him. The preliminary fees for introductions to purely imaginary partners of these types seem to have been rolling in when the prisoner was arrested.

MR. J. S. CLARKE.

Some twenty years ago, Mr. John S. Clarke almost rivalled Mr. J. L. Toole in popularity as a comic actor; but more fortunate than many actors he was able to retire a good many years ago on a very comfortable competence. Living quietly at Surbiton, he had almost dropped out of recollection, and few old playgoers who entertained pleasant recollections of his "Dr. Pangloss" and "Major Wellington de Boots" imagined that he had been till so recently in the land of the living until they heard of his death on Wednesday. He was the proprietor of the Strand Theatre up to the time of his death.

29th September.

PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE DREYFUS CASE

is actually over—for the present! "The incident," as General de Galliffet calls it, "is closed." Dreyfus' pardon was officially notified on Tuesday, he was released in less than twenty-four hours afterwards, and he is now restored to his wife and children. For this relief, much thanks!

President Loubet's merciful and wise act has, of course, brought forth a shower of abuse from what M. Zola well describes as the *presse immonde*, but there is no sign of agitation except on the part of Max Régis and his brother fanatics at Algiers, who, after trying to get up a Fort Chabrol of their own, have ignominiously decamped.

DREYFUS AS HE IS.

M. Jules Huret, in the *Figaro*, publishes a highly interesting account of an interview he had with Dreyfus immediately after the latter's release. This is the first time we have had Dreyfus' own views on the whole case, and his remarks throw a strong and favourable light on his character—the character of the most discussed man in the world. "He showed clearly enough that he bore no animosity against the numerous military underestudies who came forward to do all they could against him. 'They had no ill-feeling against me,'

he said, 'they wanted to please the big men. Some people have a queer idea of duty. They take discipline to mean not only obedience on the field of battle or in barracks, but the surrender of reason and principle. I could never bend myself to that sort of discipline.'"

"How do you explain the animosity displayed against you by the staff?" Dreyfus was asked.

"There were various causes," he replied. "To begin with, they believed I was guilty. Secondly, there was latent anti-Semitism. Lastly, my individuality must have had something to do with it. I admit that I was standoffish, but only with my superiors. I always tried to be as considerate as possible towards my inferiors. With those above me in rank I always spoke my mind freely. When a piece of work seemed badly done I used to say so, instead of approving anything a superior might say or do: and I know this plain speaking is not popular. Col. Bertin-Mouroit expressed the matter very well when he described Col. Picquart as 'an officer who did not always follow his leaders'. Certainly, we ought to follow our leaders in the field, but when it is a question of honour and duty do we need to march behind anyone?"

Much surprise has been expressed at the calm with which Dreyfus received the news of his second condemnation. His opponents even regarded this want of emotion as a proof of a case-hardened guilt. He himself says: "At first I experienced nothing but profound grief. Then came amazement, followed by sweet consolation when I realised that two officers had been courageous enough to declare me innocent."

"Do you think your first conviction was the outcome of a mistake or of a plot?"

"I believe that, until just before my trial in 1894, most of those concerned in the affair thought me guilty, but at the trial there was a change of front. It was felt that a mistake had been made, and those who got up the case were afraid of being charged with having done so on insufficient grounds. Accordingly they organised all sorts of machinations against me. Documents which were known to be false were used against me without my knowledge. How could they do such a thing?"

That is all Dreyfus has to say of his persecutors. "How could they do such a thing?" Verily this man is not only a Jew but a Christian.

WHAT IS TO FOLLOW?

Will the drama have an epilogue? people are asking. Dreyfus and his supporters declare they will never relax their efforts to clear his character. This means that if they discover a *fait nouveau*, such as a clear proof of the guilt of Col. Henry or any other person, the law will be called upon to investigate the case once more and finally quash the conviction. Let us hope that Dreyfus will be more fortunate than his first champion, M. Scheurer-Kestner, who gave up everything for the sake of justice and died on the very day of the prisoner's pardon.

THE ROYALIST PLOT.

The Senate has met and has entrusted a Committee with the onerous duty of investigating the plot against the State. From what evidence has been already made public, it is clear that a genuine conspiracy was on foot in the interests of the Duke of Orleans. The chief conspirators in custody are not, perhaps, very formidable personages, but they will have to pay the penalty. As the well-known saying puts it, they would have been patriots if they had succeeded but, having failed, they are traitors. Jules Guérin, after defying the authorities for 37 days in "Fort Chabrol," meekly surrendered when the police threatened to storm his stronghold, and has taken his place among his fellow conspirators.

THE LATE MME. LIMOUSIN.

A woman who, without being beautiful, rich, intelligent, or virtuous, managed to play a prominent part in contemporary French history, has just expired miserably in the hospital. Mme. Limousin, as she was called, was the presiding genius, twelve years ago, of a *salon* which was the centre of an active trade in decorations. In consideration of an honest brokerage, this lady undertook to appease the longings of many of her fellow citizens to wear a bit of red ribbon in their button hole. When her accomplice, General Caffarel, the second in command of the army staff, was unlucky enough to be found out, Mme. Limousin appeared side by side with him in the dock, and the *exposé* which followed led to the disclosure of M. Wilson's operations in the same line of business and the resignation of his father-in-law, President Grévy. While the scandal was fresh in the public mind, the Limousin kept a *café* in Montmartre and did well for some time. Then came another crash and she disappeared for good. General Caffarel ended his career as a *croupier* in an American gambling-hell. It is to be hoped that the lady was prudent enough to bequeath her memoirs to somebody who knows how to make use of them. Nowadays, no one who has been mixed up in a real, high-class scandal has any right to die without satisfying the public curiosity.

22nd September.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTE.

Specially translated for the North-China Herald.

16th November, 1898.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) As Hu Yü-fen finds himself well occupied with the multiplicity of his duties as Director-General of Northern Railways, his appointment to the Tsungli Yamén is hereby cancelled.

(2) Hsü Ch'eng-yao is appointed Senior Vice-President of the Board of Punishments, his acting post of Senior Vice-President of the Board of Rites being hereby given *pro tem* to Ké Pao-hua.

THE EMPRESS DOWAGER'S SPECIAL GUARDS.

(3) With reference to the proposal to organise, drill, and arm a special Brigade consisting of picked men selected from the Eight Manchu Banner Organisations; the three Pao-yi Banner Corps, under the command of the Board of Comptrollers-General of the Imperial Household Department; and the Ch'ing-chien Camp, I, the Dowager Empress, hereby appoint Tsai Ch'i, Prince Tuan, 1st Order; Tsai Cho, Duke of the 2nd Order; Tsai Lan, Duke of the 3rd Order; and the Assistant Grand Secretary, Kang Yi, to be the Committee of Selection.

Note.—The three Pao-yi Banners are composed of descendants of captured Korean and Turkish prisoners of war who had been made Palace slaves by the early Emperors of the present dynasty in China; hence they are under the control of the Imperial Household Department. The Ch'ing-chien Camp is nominally a Registration Bureau where Manchu youths who have arrived at a certain age, between 15 and 16, must enter their names and hold themselves ready for selection as soldiers. —Translator.

THE EMPRESS DOWAGER RISES TO EXPLAIN.

(4) In my anxiety to benefit my Empire and knowing that in military, agricultural, mechanical and commercial matters foreign countries are superior to ours in that they

have succeeded in strengthening and enriching their respective countries, I, the Empress Dowager Tze-hsi-tuan-yu, etc., desire that such portions of the above branches as may be useful to China may be selected and copied by us; and success I hope will follow our efforts. It has been declared by heedless persons that the Imperial House is desirous only of walking in the footsteps of our ancestors and cares not to provide for the distant future. This, however, is really not so. I only desire to do things beneficial to the country at large, irrespective of the source from whence these solid benefits may come, and insist on eradicating all harmful practices. The duty of putting these into effect, however, lies with my Viceroy and Governors in the provinces, while I depend for information as to the success or non-success of such measures on the scrutiny of my Censors. I, therefore, hereby command that, hereafter, if any high provincial official or Censor desires to put any measure that may benefit the country into practice he or they shall immediately memorialise to me to that effect, and I will select what I deem most useful to the people for trial. Let me see something practical done and not merely hear empty words. Let this decree be made known to the whole Empire.

17th November.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) Li Tien-lin is appointed a Sub-Chancellor of the Grand Secretariat, with the brevet rank of a Vice-President of the Board of Rites.

(2) A memorial from Liao Shou-feng, Governor of Chékiang, has been received asking to be allowed to resign on account of prolonged illness. The prayer is granted and Liao Shou-feng is hereby permitted to return to his native city to recruit his health.

A COMPLAINT AGAINST COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

(3) The Censor Yang Chung-yi complains that the crafty traders and cash shops of the Capital are in the habit of picking out cash paid to them and refusing to accept light-weight copper cash offered by their patrons; that the country is flooded with these light-weight counterfeit cash; and prays therefore that measures be taken to stop the frauds. The Commandant of the Peking Gendarmerie, the Governor of Peking, and police Censors of the Five Cities of the Capital are hereby commanded to make a strict search for cash counterfeiters who, when captured, must be punished to the utmost extent of the law. At the same time orders should be transmitted to traders and cash shops not to refuse cash which are usually current in the markets, though rather light in weight.

18th November.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

Liu Shu-t'ang, Governor of Honan, is hereby transferred to the same post in Chékiang, vice Liao Shou-feng, resigned, and the vacant Governorship in Honan is hereby given to Yü Ch'ang (Manchu). The Provincial Treasurership of Kiangning (Nanking) vacated by the said Yü Ch'ang is hereby given to Chang Shao-hua.

19th November.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

LAND RECLAMATION IN MANCHURIA.

(1) E-kô-t'ang-h, Tartar General of Feng-tien (Lower Manchuria) reports favourably on the special work done by P'u Ku, Vice-President of the Moukden Board of War, with reference to the inauguration of the important work of reclaiming large tracts of land in the province, which from various political causes had been allowed to lie fallow and much of it even unpeopled. The said P'u Ku is also reported as having managed to crush a number of powerful bandit organisations which he found had taken refuge in these districts; and thereby

made them habitable by peaceful people. This is most commendable and we hereby command the Board of Civil Appointments to determine upon an adequate reward for the said P'u Ku for the ability and energy displayed by him.

(2) En Shou is appointed Provincial Judge of Kiangsi, vice Chang Shao-hua promoted Provincial Treasurer of Kiangning.

(3) Ming Shun (Manchu) is appointed Assistant Military Governor of Kinchou, Liaotung Peninsula.

(4) At the audience granted yesterday to Ngeh-lé-ching-ngêh (Mongol), Provincial Treasurer of Honan, we found him to be both senile and decrepit and of too great an age to continue longer in the public service. He is therefore ordered to resign his post and retire into private life. Ching Sing (Manchu) is hereby appointed to the vacant Treasurership.

THE EMPRESS DOWAGER'S BIRTHDAY.

(5) The Ministers of the Grand Council are hereby commanded to notify all the *yaméns*, that there will be no Court functions held on the 9th, 10th and 11th days of the present 10th month (22nd, 23rd and 24th November) in honour of the Empress Dowager's birthday.

"COMMERCIAL" COMMISSIONERS.

(6) Liu Hsiô-hsün, holding the brevet button of a prefect, and Ch'ing K'uan (Manchu) holding the brevet button of a 2nd-class Secretary of one of the Six Boards, are hereby permitted to travel abroad and in the interior of China, at their own expense, for the purpose of investigating commercial conditions.

Note:—The first named, Liu, held the *Weising* lottery monopoly in Canton in 1894-6 and was subsequently charged with defrauding the revenues. To such an extent were his excesses that the then Governor of Kuangtung, Hsi Chên-yi, obtained the Imperial permission to confiscate Liu's ill-gotten gains, arrest and summarily decapitate him. Before the decree came down to Canton Liu managed to transmit a couple of million dollars to Hongkong and Shanghai, and also took French leave of the scene of his exploits, eventually coming to Shanghai, as attempts had been made to kidnap him from Hongkong where he first had made his temporary home. The second named, Ch'ing, a Manchu, was a clerk in the Board of Revenue at Peking where somehow he managed to become enormously rich. His speculations becoming known a warrant for his arrest was issued by the Board of Punishments; but he also escaped to Shanghai having made the precaution also of transmitting a million and half dollars previous to his escape. Liu and Ch'ing became acquainted while in Shanghai and possibly would have had to wait many a year before they could get rid of the proscription attached to their names. Fortunately, for them, as the Reform Party firmly declare, the disastrous *coup d'état* occurred and the Empress Dowager being specially desirous of getting hold of Kang Yü-wei, these two men saw their opportunity, and having succeeded in buying their way to the Empress Dowager's favourite eunuch, P'i Siao-lien, which cost them, it is stated, Tls. 400,000, they obtained through him a secret pardon on condition they captured Kang Yü-wei and delivered him dead or alive to the Empress Dowager. To enable them to do this they were given a roving commission to travel about in China and abroad, at their own expense, and as a *raison d'être* must be given, the better to cloak their designs, they were ordered "to investigate commercial conditions."—Translator.

"BY GRACE OF THE EMPRESS DOWAGER."

(7) Huai T'a pu, (Manchu) President of the Court of Censors, and Hsi Hui-li, Junior Vice-President of the Board of Civil Appointments, are hereby granted the

privilege of riding on horseback within the Precincts of the "Forbidden City."

Note:—The first named official is the notorious ex-President of the Board of Rites who was cashiered by the Emperor for the Wang Chao incident.—Translator.

A NEW COMMISSIONER OF MINES.

(8) Chang Yi, an expectant Taotai of Kiangsu of the 3rd class, is hereby appointed Chief Commissioner of Mines for the whole province of Chihli and the Jehô territory. He is further permitted to establish mining companies therein, and is commanded to send all suggestions and recommendations to that end to the High Commissioners of the Bureau of Mines and Railways, in Peking, for investigation and approval.

20th November.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) Hu Ching-kuei is appointed Provincial Judge of Shantung, and the Taotai-ship of the Ninghsia Intendancy of Kansu, vacated by him, is hereby given to Chieh Chung (Manchu).

(2) Kao Kêng-ên is appointed Taotai of the Shen-An Intendancy of Shensi.

(3) Ts'ai Chün, Taotai of Shanghai, is hereby ordered to resign and the vacancy therein is hereby given to Li Kuang-chiu, Taotai of the Fengyang Intendancy of Anhui. The vacancy made by Li Kuang-chiu's transfer is hereby given to Tê Ling (Manchu.)

(4) Hu Chün-chang is appointed Censor and Keeper of the Great Seal of the Board of Revenue.

21st November.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) Chi Ch'eng, (Manchu) is promoted Reader of the Hanlin Academy, and Yi Kô (Manchu) is promoted Recorder of the same Academy.

(2) Ch'ên Chao-wen, Governor of Peking, is hereby transferred to the Civil Governorship of Mouken and Literary Chancery of Fengtien province in place of Ho Nai-ying, who is appointed Governor of Peking.

(3) Hua Chin-shou is appointed Reader of the Hanlin Academy, and Li Chao-hui Recorder of the same.

22nd and 23rd November.

No papers of interest.

Celebration of the birthday of the Empress Dowager.

24th November.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

THE CONDITION OF THE GRAND CANAL.

Sung Ch'ün (Manchu), Director-General of the Grand Canal, reports that although in June last there were numerous heavy rain storms which filled the rivers and threatened to break down the Grand Canal dykes, he was fortunate enough, through the watchfulness and energy of his subordinate officers, to take the necessary precautions so that the threatened disaster was avoided, and peace has reigned in the whole region under the jurisdiction of the memorialist, right up to the commencement of the cold weather. This, memorialist also considers, is due to the protection afforded by the river gods, and I hereby command that 15 sticks of great Tibetan incense be sent to the said memorialist who shall offer sacrifice in my name to the river gods in gratitude therefor.

25th and 26th November.

No papers of interest.

27th November.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

Hua Chin-shou, Reader of the Hanlin Academy, is hereby promoted to be Vice-Director of the Supervisorate of Instruction of the Heir-Apparent.

28th November.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) Kung Ch'eng-sui is appointed prefect of Chungking, Szechuan province.

(2) Decree cashiering in some cases, and forcibly ordering to resign in others, a number of local authorities of Kueichou denounced by Wang Yü-tso, Governor of that province, on the ground of misconduct and incapability.

29th November.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) Lu Ch'uan-lin, Governor-designate of Kuangtung, is hereby granted, as an extra act of grace of the Empress Dowager, the privilege of riding on horseback within the precincts of the "Forbidden City."

(2) Hsü Ying-k'uei, Viceroy-designate of the Min-Ché provinces, is granted the same privilege as he had while President of the Board of Rites, namely, that of riding on horseback both within the "Forbidden City" as well as within the precincts of the Western Palace-gates.

Note.—Hsü Ying-k'uei was President of the Board of Rites when he was cashiered and dismissed by the Emperor for refusing, at the instigation of his co-President Huai T'a-pu, to hand in the 3rd-class Secretary, Wang Chao's, memorial on reform. Upon the usurpation of power by the Empress Dowager she restored to office all the officials cashiered by the Emperor, making Hsü Ying-kuei Viceroy of Min-Ché upon the death of Pien Pao-ch'uan.—*Translator.*

(3) Yang Yi, Senior Vice-President of the Board of War, has asked for two months' leave of absence from his duties in order to return to Canton to repair the graves of his ancestors. The prayer is granted and he is allowed to return home.

(4) As the cold weather is causing distress amongst indigent members of the Imperial Clan and collateral branches, I hereby command that they be granted one month's extra allowance beyond their usual pensions, and in addition to the above all widows and orphans thereof are to be granted an extra half-month's pension.

(5) On the same grounds an extra month's pay is to be granted the common soldiers belonging to the Manchu Eight Banners and the Chinese "Green turbaned" regiments on duty about the capital and the "Forbidden City."

30th November.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) Ch'en Ping-ho is appointed acting Governor of Peking.

(2) Hsü Chih-hsiang, Literary Chancellor of Chékiang province, is hereby promoted Junior Vice-President of the Board of War, and Li Tuan-yü is appointed to act in the latter capacity until Hsü Chih-hsiang arrives at Peking.

(3) Hsü Ching-ch'eng is appointed acting Junior Vice-President of the Board of Rites, among his other duties.

(4) Hsü Hui-li is also appointed acting Senior Vice-President of the Board of War during the leave of absence of Yang Yi.

1st December.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

The 10th day of the 11th moon (22nd December) being the Winter Solstice, the duty of sacrificing on that day at the Temple of Heaven ought to be performed by us, the Emperor, in person. As we are, however, in ill health and in the hands of the Imperial Physicians we shall not be able to perform these solemn and important rites and, therefore, appoint Né Lé-hô Prince Shun-ch'eng, to perform the same in our stead on that day.

2nd December.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) Sô Yuan (Manchu) is appointed prefect of Ch'angchow, Kiangsu province.

(2) Kuo Lé-min (Manchu) is appointed Brigadier-General of Malanchén, Great Wall, and also member of the Board of Comptrollers-General of the Imperial Household Department.

(3) The Board of Revenue has memorialised me recommending the deduction, for another year, of three-tenths of the salaries of all civil officials in Peking commencing from the 4th grade upwards, and military officials commencing from the 3rd grade upwards; and in the provinces of all civil officials above the rank of district magistrate, and that of Lieutenant-Colonel upwards among military officials, in order to form the special contribution to the Imperial Exchequer begun last year. Now, I, the Empress Dowager, know that the salaries of our officials are needed for the support of themselves and their families, and if the Government continue going on deducting such salaries, making a temporary measure appear like a settled regulation, this would appear like extortion and not kindness, hence I must veto the request.

3rd December.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) Huang Shao-chi is appointed Reader, and Chu Tsu-mao Recorder, respectively, of the Hanlin Academy.

(2) En P'u (Manchu) is appointed Commander of the Imperial Guards of the Yellow Banner, and Ting Ch'ang (Manchu) is appointed Commander of the Imperial Guards of the Bordered Blue Banner.

4th December.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) Wu Ta-chén, retired Governor of Hunan, is a man who is really cunning and unprincipled in character and fond of inordinate boasting. He is hereby cashiered and dismissed for ever from the public service.

THE UNFORTUNATE IMPERIAL TUTOR.

(2) When the ex-Imperial Tutor Wéng Tung-ho became our preceptor he never taught us in the orthodox way, nor did he ever explain to us the Classics or History to show us instances of heroism and patriotism among the ancients. He merely thought to procure the Imperial favour by presenting us with light reading, famous water-coloured paintings, specimens of ancient art, etc. In fact, by specious and crafty ways Wéng Tung-ho wormed himself into our confidence, catering to our wishes and anticipating them in many ways. Hence when our war with Japan occurred it was he who decided for war, and then again for peace, while he had the cunning and craftiness to pass any blame therein upon others. By this and other noxious ways he has brought our Empire to a point from which it will be hard to recover ourselves. Last spring Wéng Tung-ho advocated reforms and secretly recommended Kang Yü-wei to us, declaring that Kang's ability and talents exceeded his own a hundred times over. This was done for his own nefarious designs. As we were anxious to make our empire stronger in view of the crises and dangers surrounding the State, we were willing to lower our dignity by conferring with Kang Yü-wei in all things, while Kang taking advantage of this, pushed his treasonable designs against the Throne. Wéng Tung-ho's crime in recommending such a traitor to the Emperor is, therefore, unpardonable. Again, formerly, when Wéng Tung-ho had any important matter of his own to recommend to us, and we argued the point with him, he would frequently show his distaste for it and attempt to browbeat us into granting his wishes. As we now ponder over his evil conduct at that time we feel angrier than ever and have come to the conclusion that the mere order for him to return home is an insufficient punishment for the baseness of his conduct. We, therefore, feel compelled to cashier and strip Wéng Tung-ho of all his rank and titles (Grand Secretary, Imperial Tutor, etc.) and to dismiss him for ever from the public service. He shall also be placed under the surveillance of the local authorities of

his native town (Ch'angshu, near Soochow) in order to prevent him from causing any further harm in the future. Let this be a warning to all crafty Ministers of high rank.

Note.—The language used above plainly shows that the Emperor himself was not the author of this decree.—*Translator.*

5th and 6th December.

No papers of interest.

Meetings

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The following documents are forwarded for publication:—

POLICE WEEKLY REPORT.

Return of apprehensions, etc., made by the Police during the week ending 28th October, 1899.

Offences.	No. of apprehensions.
Breach of Municipal Regulations	58
Burglary	3
Cruelty to Animals	5
Fraud	2
Furious Riding and/or Driving	5
Gambling	5
Kidnapping	3
Larceny from dwellings	65
Miscellaneous Cases	315
Ricsha Licenses suspended	616
" " confiscated	87
Wheelbarrow, suspended	38
Beggars, Hawkers, and Rag-pickers	330

Total number of persons coming under the notice of Police	1,532
Chinese dead bodies found in streets	5
Stray dogs captured	44

PIERRE B. PATTISSON

Captain-Superintendent of Police.

ROAD EXTENSIONS.

re B.C. Lot No. 2831.

Shanghai, 5th September, 1899.

SIR,—We see from the plan of road extensions in Hongkew forwarded to us a few days ago by Mr. Mayne that the proposed extension "No. 7," will entirely absorb the above lot for which we are Trustees and which is registered in our names.

If the Council desire to have a road in this position we are authorised by the owner to offer the entire block measuring as per Title Deed 1, 8, 1, 4 at the rate of Tls. 3,000.00 per *moiré*, and shall esteem it a favour if you will kindly let us have your reply at as early a date as possible.

We may say that a block of land upon the Rifle Range Road has quite recently been sold at Tls. 4,500 per *moiré* so that we trust the price asked for Lot 2831 will be considered reasonable.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
MORRISON & GRATTON.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Shanghai
Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 9th September, 1899.

GENTLEMEN,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, offering for sale to the Council the lot of land numbered 2831 in the British Consulate, and, in reply thereto, I am directed to point out that Road Extension No. 7 was placed upon the official plan, approved and forwarded to the Consulates early in 1898, at which time the land in question was unregistered.

Under these circumstances the case is one upon which the appeal now pending in the recent lawsuit of "The Council *versus* McMurray," will have direct bearing, and I am therefore directed to say that the Council, while recognising the reasonable terms of

your offer, regrets its inability to accept it until the result of that appeal is known.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,
Assistant Secretary.

Messrs. MORRISON & GRATTON,
Shanghai.

16, The Bund,
Shanghai, 13th September, 1899.
Re ROAD EXTENSIONS.

Without Prejudice.

SIR,—We enclose herewith copies of Letters which have passed between ourselves and your Surveyor and Assistant Secretary, from which it would appear that as we did not know of the issue of a new plan in 1898 nor indeed until our attention was recently drawn to the fact when we obtained a copy at the end of last month, the Surveyor and Secretary intimate that the legal aspect of the case will alone be considered and we therefore beg the Council's perusal of the Letters and the following particulars.

Re B. C. Lot 2,987.

In the case of B. C. Lot 2,987 it must be apparent that a road which runs simply up to a creek and is not bound to any given position (as would be the case if it were a connection between two existing roads) would be no worse, as a road, if its direction were slightly altered. Yet when we ask for this to be done we are told that no reply can be given until another case is decided and meanwhile our land must remain idle and unprofitable until some question of law is settled.

Re B. C. Lot 2,831.

Considered from a purely independent and unbiased standpoint we say regarding B. C. Lot 2,831 that even if the owner were compelled under the regulation to surrender the land, the people who obtain the benefit of the road are the two adjoining owners who have a road frontage given them for nothing, whereas the owner of Lot 2,831 is mulcted in the loss of his land for the public good, and to increase the value of the land of the two adjoining owners. Had this road been so laid out as to take a *pro rata* area from Cad. Lot 453, and B. C. Lot 2,831, calculated upon the total area of land in these 2 lots, both owners would have had to subscribe a fair share to a public necessity and both might have benefited by the road. We do not protest against the Regulation.

It is the lack of fairness and justice in the way it is applied which is now producing, and will in future create, opposition from those who are most desirous to support the Council.

We think we are safe in asserting that we have laid out and handed over to the public a greater length and area of roads free of cost, or for nominal sums, than any other firm or owners in Shanghai.

We hold a larger area of land in the Settlement extensions registered in our names than any one else and yet, though we are anxious to do all in our power for the public good and the progress of the Settlements, we protest in the strongest possible manner against the way in which the regulation as regards roads is carried out and whilst regretting the necessity for such a course of action we beg respectfully to inform the Council that we cannot allow the matter to rest in the condition it is at present and shall be compelled to take more definite action if we are unable to show the Council the reasonableness and justice of our objection to the existing system.

In these two cases we ask the Council if they can see their way to making some modification of the plan or to accept our offers for sale, and in the event of their not being willing to do this, if they will give us a definite statement as to what they expect the owners of these lots to agree to.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,
MORRISON & GRATTON.

The Chairman
Shanghai Municipal Council.

(Copy.)

16, The Bund,
Shanghai, 2nd September, 1899.
Re LOTS 2537/8 and 2987/2930.

Dear Sir,—As registered owners of B. C. Lot 2987 we venture to protest against road extension "No. 6" shown on the plan of Hongkew received from you a few days ago.

The road is shown to cut across the land at an angle and without any consideration to the divisions of the various lots of land in the district.

The land is a good square lot and by the projection of the road now contemplated it would be reduced to 2 lots, one a small triangle and the remainder ruined for the erection of Chinese houses.

If the Council desire a road in this district we should be glad if you would say whether you are willing to pay us the price we paid for the land a year ago, viz., the rate of Tls. 2,500 per mow for a 30 feet road in the position marked in pencil on the plan.

Your early reply will be esteemed a favour as we are intending to deal with the land at once.

We are, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully.

(Signed) MORRISON & GRATTON.
C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Surveyor, Shanghai Municipal Council.

No. 15,180. (Copy)
Shanghai Municipal Council.
Kiangse Road.
8th September, 1899.
Engineer and Surveyor's Department.
Re Lot 2,987.

GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your letter of the 2nd instant with regard to the proposed line of road extension (No. 6) on the Cadastral Plan of Hongkew.

I beg to say that until the decision of the Privy Council in the case of the Council v. McMurray is received the Council is unable to deal with the points raised in your letter, as the land in question was not a registered lot when the line of Road Extension No. 6 was laid down.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) CHARLES MAYNE.
Engineer and Surveyor.

MESSRS. MORRISON & GRATTON.

(Copy)

16, The Bund.
9th September, 1899
Re Lot 2,987. B.C.

Without prejudice.

DEAR SIR.—As you state in your letter of yesterday's date that the above lot was "not registered when the line of Road Extension No. 6 was laid down" we shall esteem it a favour if you will kindly say at what date (under Land Regulation No. 6) notice was officially given that this road extension was contemplated.

Awaiting your reply.

We are, dear Sir,
(Signed) MORRISON & GRATTON.
C. MAYNE, Esq.,

No. 15,195. (Copy)
Shanghai Municipal Council.
Kiangse Road.
12th September, 1899.
Engineer and Surveyor's Department.
Re Lot 2,987. B.C.

GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your letter of the 9th instant endorsed "Without prejudice." I beg to say that the line of proposed Road Extension No. 6 was laid down by the Council in accordance with Land Regulation No. 6 on the 2nd March, 1898 and copies of the plan were officially forwarded to the Consulates on the 6th of that month.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) CHARLES MAYNE.
Engineer and Surveyor.

MESSRS. MORRISON & GRATTON.

N.B.—Mr. Mayne does not state whether any notice was given the public of the issue of this new plan.

M. & G.

(Copy.)

16, The Bund,
5th September, 1899.
Re B. C. Lot No. 2,831.

SIR,—We see from the plan of road extensions in Hongkew forwarded to us a few days ago by Mr. Mayne that the proposed extension "No. 7" will entirely absorb the above lot for which we are trustees and which is registered in our names.

If the Council desire to have a road in this position we are authorised by the owner to offer the entire block measuring as per Title deed 1, 8, 1, 4, at the rate of Tls. 3,000.00

per mow, and shall esteem it a favour if you will kindly let us have your reply at as early a date as possible.

We may say that a block of land upon the Rifle Range Road has quite recently been sold at Tls. 4,500 per mow, so that we trust the price asked for Lot 2,831 will be considered reasonable.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,
(Signed) MORRISON & GRATTON,
W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

No. 99/462 (Copy)

Shanghai Municipal Council,
Kiangse Road, Shanghai,
9th September, 1899.

Secretary's Office.

GENTLEMEN.—I am in receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, offering for sale to the Council the lot of land numbered 2,831 in the British Consulate, and, in reply thereto, I am directed to point out that Road Extension No. 7 was placed upon the official plan, approved and forwarded to the Consulates early in 1898, at which time the land in question was unregistered.

Under these circumstances the case is one upon which the appeal now pending in the recent lawsuit of "The Council versus McMurray" will have direct bearing, and I am therefore directed to say that the Council, while recognising the reasonable terms of your offer, regrets its inability to accept it until the result of that appeal is known.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. E. LEVESON,
Asst. Secretary.

Messrs. MORRISON & GRATTON,
Shanghai.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 5th October, 1899.
Re ROAD EXTENSIONS.

Without prejudice.

GENTLEMEN.—Your letter of the 13th ultimo, on the above subject has received the Council's most careful attention. I am now instructed to reply thereto as follows:—

1.—The opening paragraph of your letter implies that your letter of 5th September (re B. C. Lot 2,831), and the official reply thereto of the 9th idem were not in the first instance submitted to and considered by the Council; such, however, is not the case, the Council having carefully examined your offer and issued instructions in the matter.

2.—In regard to the first of the two cases to which you specifically refer (viz., B. C. Lot, No. 2,987) in which property registered in your firm's name is affected by existing and former Road Extension plans and the provisions of Land Regulation VI, I am directed to state that the Council will, in revising the plan of Road Extensions for next year, introduce such modification of this road line, to suit your views, as it may be possible to effect without detriment to the rights and interests of those who have previously bought land in the vicinity with cognisance of the existing plan, but such deviation can only be made on the understanding that such portions of your property as would thereafter be required free, in accordance with the terms of Land Regulation VI, shall be so surrendered. The Council acting under legal advice in this important question is unable to make any material alteration (i.e., such as to involve the interests of other land owners) in the lines of roads as published in the official plan, except at the annual revision of the same called for under Land Regulation VI.

3.—In regard to the second case to which you refer (that of B. C. lot 2,831) the Council admits, in view of the fact that the proposed road would absorb practically the whole of this property, that the carrying out of Land Regulation VI must inflict considerable hardship on its present owners. On the other hand it is to be observed that the land was unregistered at the time that the Road Extension plan of 1898 was drawn up and forwarded to the Consulates for exhibition. Since May, 1897, it has been the practice of the British Consulate Land Office, at the Council's request, to draw the attention of applicants for Title Deeds by a printed form of notice to the provisions of

Land Regulation VI as affecting their property about to be registered, and every effort has been made by the Councils of recent years to bring the liabilities of land renters arising from Article VI to the notice of the public.

In the present case however—and in view of its peculiar features, the Council will endeavour (without prejudice to the public rights) to arrange for a diversion of Road Extension 7, and will give effect to the same, provided that satisfactory terms can be agreed upon with the registered owner or owners affected. The Council considers this course to be reasonable and just in this particular case, but it should be noted, firstly, that the land comprised in Cadastral Lot 453 is by virtue of the date of its registration, exempt from the "free-surrender" provisions of Land Regulation VI, and secondly that the carrying out of your suggested modification of this road would, while giving to your property a valuable frontage along its entire length, deprive the owners of Cadastral Lots 454 and 455A of similar advantages.

4.—In reply to your observations in regard to the manner in which effect is given to the provisions of Land Regulation VI, I am directed to state that the Council is not aware of any instance in which "a lack of fairness and justice" has been shown in dealing with this important and intricate question. The Council would point out that Land Regulation VI as it stands is admittedly defective as a legislative enactment: that every year's experience, working under ever complicating conditions, renders its inherent defects more obvious and harder to reconcile with existing circumstances. The Council, however, is not responsible for the framing of this regulation, but is concerned only in carrying it out equitably and impartially, to the best of its ability. That difficulties should arise in the application of the regulation itself, entailing hardships on individuals, is inevitable, but the Council takes exception to your imputation of injustice in the matter. It was in 1894 that the Council of that year, recognising not only the imperative necessity for more roads but the impossibility of purchasing all the land required for those out of the existing sources of revenue, took the first steps towards the enforcement of the "free-surrender" clause of Article VI, hitherto in abeyance. The right of the public under the Land Regulations to claim and obtain such free-surrenders of road land has since, as you are aware, been disputed before the British Court, and the first test case (one in which considerable hardship was necessarily inflicted on the owner of land which has been acquired in ignorance or in spite of the regulation) is at the present moment referred for decision to the Privy Council. The Council cannot, without stultifying every step taken in this question since 1894, agree pending the result of this test case, to your proposals that payment should be made, from the public funds, for road land which became properly subject to the free surrender condition by virtue, and at the time of its registration.

5.—The Council would point out that new conditions will shortly be introduced into the question of acquiring land for public roads by the operation of Article VI, recently included in the Land Regulations, an article the origin of which is in great measure due to recognition of the fact that Article VI itself has become inadequate and unsatisfactory. Further, by reason of the extension of the area of the settlement, the whole question of public roads will require to be re-examined. Under these circumstances the Council proposes when preparing the Road Extensions plan of 1900 to invite the co-operation and advice of representative land owners and agents (as was done in 1894) in order that an effective and equitable solution of the matter may be carried out.

6.—In conclusion, I am to point out that the Council regards any solution of the question involving payment for the land required for roads, as impracticable in view of its effect upon the finances of the Municipality, and in this connection the Council entirely endorses the opinions expressed by the Council of 1898 in reference to future administration in this matter, *vide* page 3 of Report of annual meeting held 9th March of this year. To reconcile a necessarily limited scale of taxation with the purchase of an adequate number of public roads at the high value of land now obtaining,

is, from the Council's point of view, impossible, and it is considered unlikely that the Ratepayers as a body would consent to a heavier burden of taxation, even for the specific purpose of acquiring such roads.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

Messrs. MORRISON & GRATTON,
Shanghai.

16, The Bund,
Shanghai, 11th October, 1898.
Re ROAD EXTENSIONS.

"Without prejudice."

SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter No. 99/511 dated the 5th inst. (received yesterday) and thank the Council for their assurance that the cases have received their most careful consideration.

Without desiring to unnecessarily prolong this correspondence we think it well to draw the Council's attention to the following points:—

Re B. C. Lot 2,831 (EXTENSION No. 7).
Although the Council (in letter dated 9th September) admitted the "reasonable terms" of our offer, and again in the letter under consideration say "that the carrying out of Land Regulation VI must inflict considerable hardship," they sum up with what is tantamount to a refusal to make any concession by stating that if they made any variation they would be compelled to compensate the owner of Cadastral Lot 453, or in their words that the owner of Cadastral Lot 453 "is exempt from free surrender."

There is an error in the letter where it states that the owners of Cadastral lot 454 would be deprived of a road frontage as neither by the Council's plan nor by our modification was he entitled to one, a further error is made by the remark that the owner of Cadastral Lot 455A would likewise have been deprived of this advantage; as there is absolutely no necessity, or desire on our part, to do so.

That course of procedure which the Council say would be giving a "valuable road frontage" to Lot 2,831 is the very reason why we are desirous of gratefully declining to avail of it. No road is required there by the public as it leads from nowhere, and the owners of Lot 2,831 are not desirous of availing themselves of the valuable frontage, which would by a surrender of any portion of this narrow strip render the land useless for any kind of building.

Re B. C. Lot 2,987 (EXTENSION No. 6).

In this case it appears the Council are only willing to remit the damage caused to Lot 2,987 on condition that the owner of another lot (B. C. 2,538) will surrender the land necessary for the road extension free of cost.

We regret that the Council should take exception to our remark that there is any "lack of fairness or justice" in the method of application of the Land Regulation and trust they will leave the question of its applicability to rest upon the decision of the cases now under consideration.

In the heart of the *English Settlement* a road extension was marked on the plan of 1894, as desirable or expedient, which was abandoned and omitted from later plans when the land through which it passed became the property of the Council. (*Vide* Cadastral Lot 621).

We again repeat that we do not oppose, or protest against the Land Regulations.

No. 6 calls for the surrender of land necessary for roads free of cost.

No. 6A provides for compensation to be given where the damage to individuals is greater than the resultant good to the public.

There are many cases in which Regulation No. 6 can be enforced to the advantage of both owner of land and the public, as for example, where the area is sufficiently large to make roads a necessity to the owner and a convenience to the public and we can show that in numerous instances we have made such roads.

Regulation 6A provides for all other contingencies.

In the two cases now under consideration, we do not ask for compensation.

We merely offered this course to allow the Council to carry out two unnecessary roads if they desired to do so.

Before proceeding further we shall be glad if you will ask the Council if they will abandon their claim to the two portions of road exten-

sions Nos. 6 & 7 protested by us, or leave both questions to be dealt with, under Regulation 6A, when the Land Commissioners are appointed.

If they will do this we shall suspend further action, as we may point out that a persistence in the present system will simply result in the public refraining from the registration of land where projected roads detrimentally affect the lots, and the public will not only lose the roads but also the taxation upon the land. If the Council refuse, and before taking further action, we should esteem it a favour if they would kindly supply us with definite answers to the following questions:—

1.—When notices, if any, were officially given to the public and landowners that new road extension plans had been prepared by the Council since 1894, and how many such plans have been so prepared, and in what years?

(This information Mr. Mayne omits to supply in his letter of September 12th.)

2.—Whether the public or landowners generally (not individuals) have been asked to approve the roads as laid down upon the later plans issued by the Council; and if so when, and in what manner, this approval was obtained by, or conveyed to the Council?

We wish before this correspondence closes to express our sincere regret at its necessity, as our endeavour has always been and still is to aid all public questions to the best of our ability. But whilst we are desirous of promoting public interests we expect or hope in return to receive consideration and redress where we consider we have shown that we are suffering from what the Council terms a hardship, and which we designated an injustice.

Trusting to receive an early reply,

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

MORRISON & GRATTON.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Shanghai Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 18th October, 1899.

Gentlemen,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, on the subject of Road Extensions, and in continuation of the Council's letter of 5th idem, to reply as follows:—

1.—The Council desires to emphasise the point that, while the carrying out of Land Regulation VI in its integrity must inflict considerable hardship on the registered owners of such Lots as B. C. 2,831, the responsibility for such hardship primarily rests with the owners themselves and arises from their action in acquiring and registering land marked out as liable to free surrender for roads in ignorance, or in spite of, the Land Regulations. It is, as you observe, open to the public to refrain from the registration of land in order to avoid the liabilities arising therefrom, but in dealing with any land acquired and registered after the issue of the road plan which affects it, the Council has, pending decision in the McMurray case, no option but to follow the procedure adopted in that test case.

As already stated, the Council is prepared, when revising the plan at the beginning of next year, to make such modifications of road lines as can be effected without detriment to public and private rights but on the understanding that in such cases and where the modified road line includes land subject to "free surrender," the owner will comply with the Regulations.

2.—With regard to the third paragraph of your letter, the Council can not admit that the road lines laid down by previous Councils are "unnecessary" and would point out that it is open to every land renter to protest against the direction of any road at the time that the official plans are forwarded to, and exhibited by the Consulates, before completing the registration of his land.

You are correct in pointing out that the Council's reference to Cadastral Lot 454 was made in error; the correct numbers of the Lots which, by their suggested *pro rata* division of the road area, would be deprived of frontage, being 455 and 455A. By that *pro rata* division, compensation would also be properly payable, if claimed, to the owner of Lot 453, whose land was registered prior to the issue of the plan of 1894.

3.—The Council would observe that Cadastral Lot 621, to which you refer, became Municipal property several years before the road line, subsequently abandoned, was marked on the plan of 1894.

4.—In regard to your observations on the scope and effect of Land Regulations VI and VIA, respectively, the Council would point out that while the latter Regulation cannot come into practical effect till the latter part of next year, its provisions are in addition to, and not in substitution for, the powers vested in the Ratepayers under Regulation VI. The extent of these powers being now *sub judice* for clearer definition, the only just and reasonable course open to the Council lies in impartially carrying out Regulation VI whenever and wherever it applies, following up the policy inaugurated in 1894 and pursued by succeeding Councils. Should the Council's interpretation of Land Regulation VI not be upheld by the Privy Council, it is obvious that the "free surrender" principle for acquiring roads must hereafter be practically abandoned by the Ratepayers and in that case the entire question of Road Extensions would require to be dealt with under Regulation VIA. In the meanwhile, however, the broad principle on which the Council is advised to proceed is, that all land registered by foreign renters after publication of, and affected by an official road plan, must be held to be liable to the "free surrender" clause of Regulation VI. For this reason the Council is unable to abandon the Ratepayers' rights in any road extension land thus claimable, but, as already stated, the lines of road are open to modification, where feasible, at the beginning of each year.

5.—In reply to your concluding questions, I am directed to state:—

a.—That no new plans were made or issued by the Councils of 1895, 1896 and 1897, the plan of 1894 being presumably held to require no modification; in 1898 and 1899 the plan has been annually revised, and amended copies forwarded to the Consular Land Offices; official intimations have since 1897 been given by H.B.M.'s Consulate, in the form of a printed notice, to all applicants for registration while other Consular Land Offices have officially undertaken to exhibit the plans for the guidance of land renters. In addition, Municipal Notifications were published in 1894, 1897, 1898 and 1899. No notification was issued in reference to the new plan of 1898, it was, however, duly exhibited at the Consulates, in connection with the measures above noted.

b.—The public and land owners generally have not been requested to approve the roads as laid down on the later plans issued by the Council. In drawing up the general and comprehensive scheme of 1894 it was considered expedient in the public interest to consult experts in regard thereto, but in determining those modifications of the 1894 plan which have since been introduced, such a course would have been of no practical utility. Where a newly projected road line is laid down to pass through land already registered the "free surrender" provisions of Land Regulation VI do not apply; and since it is obviously to the public interest to mark out new road lines through unregistered, i.e. Chinese-owned property so far as may be possible, the persons chiefly affected by the marking out of new roads are the native owners, and with these, negotiations are conducted as occasion arises.

In conclusion, the Council trusts that the very full and detailed explanation afforded in this correspondence of the Council's present position and action in the matter of Road Extensions, will commend itself to you as reasonable and just.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

Messrs. MORRISON & GRATTON,
Shanghai.

16, The Bund,
Shanghai, 24th October, 1899.
re ROAD EXTENSIONS.

"Without Prejudice."

SIR.—Although we see that it will be useless to continue correspondence upon the above subject, with any hope of securing redress, we are compelled to answer a few points raised by your letter of the 18th inst. (received yesterday).

Clause 1.—The result appears to be that the Council have decided to endeavour to compel owners to surrender land free of cost, at whatever sacrifice to them as individuals. This you term "hardship" in clause 1, and "impartiality" in clause 4.

Clause 2.—The Council object to the term "unnecessary" but we used it advisedly, as the road extensions No. 6 and 7 protested by us are not connections; and as the Council have not considered it necessary to turn the Rifle Range Road into a thoroughfare by connecting it with the North Honan Road (across their land Cadastral Lot 276, Hong-kew) we failed to see how they could consider another very much less important road necessary.

Indeed the absolutely necessary and important road connection last referred to is not even shown upon the plan so recently supplied to us by the Municipal Surveyor; although the Council's (or Ratepayers') land through which it must eventually pass has been lying vacant for long past.

The substitution by you of Cadastral Lots 455 and 456 for 454 and 454a does not alter the fact that we never suggested or desired to deprive any of these lot owners of a road frontage. (The major portion of Cadastral lot 455 is by the present plans absorbed in projected roads.)

Clause 3.—The fact that the Council acquired Cadastral Lot 621 (English Settlement) before 1894 does not minimise our point.

The road was omitted from the later plans. And what is of more importance to the public is that this valuable road connection has not been made.

Clause 4 and 5.—Without following all the intricacies of your letter we may remark:—That although the Council may have complied with the letter of Land Regulation VI, which says they "shall at the beginning of each year examine the map and determine what new lines of roads are necessary," the spirit of such a Regulation surely means that the public should be notified when such "examination" results in the projection of new roads, especially when new plans are issued at irregular intervals, and we think a quotation from Regulation VI copied on the Consular "forms" can not readily be considered as a notice to the purchaser of a lot of land that a new plan has been prepared by the Council requiring the free surrender of almost the entire area (vide our protest re road No. 7). You appear to ignore the fact that the Ratepayers who made the Laws may possibly desire to have some voice regarding their interpretation.

You admit that no notice was given the public of the issue of any new road plans since 1894, and they, like ourselves, will probably take exception to the decision that although "experts" were consulted regarding the plan of 1894 a repetition of such a course of action with the later plans would have been of "no practical utility." It is against these later plans which we protest.

However, as the Council have refused all our suggestions and deny us redress we have only to ask when the whole of the correspondence (commencing 2nd September) will be published? and to say that in consequence of this refusal we are now compelled to have recourse to such action as we consider necessary to obtain that which we have failed to secure at their hands.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

MORRISON & GRATTON.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Shanghai Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 30th October, 1899.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 24th instant, and in reply to say that the whole of the correspondence will be published with next week's minutes.

Referring to your observations in regard to the connection of the Rifle Range Road with the North Honan Road through the Municipal property known as Cad. Lot. 276, the Council directs me to state that certain negotiations in the public interest are required to be completed before this new thoroughfare can be carried through to join the North Honan Road, but it is hoped that the matter will shortly be arranged. It has always been the intention and desire of the Council to make this important connection.

In regard to the concluding paragraphs of your letter, the Council instructs me to observe that the road plans issued under Land Regulation VI can only call for the free surrender of land unregistered at the date of forwarding such plans to the Consulates, and that the foreign buyer may therefore be held to be in a position to protect his interests at the time of purchase, and/or registration, of new Lots. In the Council's letter of 5th inst. on this subject it was admitted that, under existing conditions, the carrying out of Land Regulation VI and of the policy inaugurated thereunder, in 1894, is fraught with many and serious difficulties and referring to your observations as to the interpretation of the Regulation itself, the Council would suggest that any proposals framed with a view to reducing these difficulties by land-renters familiar with the position would no doubt commend themselves to the Ratepayers, if submitted in the form of a Resolution, at a public meeting. In the absence of instructions from the Ratepayers, however, the Council can only endeavour to carry out the Land Regulation as it stands, conforming to the policy followed by previous Councils in this important question.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

Messrs. MORRISON & GRATTON,
Shanghai.

THE SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the members of this Club was held in the Pavilion on Friday night, Mr. Jas. Ferrier, the Captain, presiding over a moderate attendance.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said—Gentlemen, the committee's report and statement of accounts for the past year have been before you for several days, and with your permission we will consider them as read. The statement of accounts shows very clearly the flourishing condition of the Club, and I am sure that most of you are aware that large additions in furniture and fittings for the comfort of the members have been made during the year, and that the money has been well spent. Large orders for golfing gear were sent home to Messrs. R. Simpson, C. Brand, P. Paxton, and R. Hunter. They have all arrived, and now we have a first-class stock on hand to commence the season. During the year under review, a very large increase of the membership took place and the committee issued a by-law, and restricted the number; but at a later stage of the proceedings this question will come up for discussion. The question of allowing practice rounds before playing in a handicap will also be up for discussion. The opening of the Pavilion last November was a great success and assisted, in a marked degree, to increase the popularity of the Royal and Ancient game here. A programme of twenty-three events was arranged by the committee to be played during the season, and I am sure you will all agree with me when I say that the competitions were keen, the handicapping good, and that the new idea of having A. & B. Classes proved quite a success. (Hear, hear.) During the summer season a short course of nine holes was laid out, and towards the end of the season it has been well patronised, and three handicap competitions have been played. During the year the roll of membership reached 170 and to-day it stands as follows:—viz. 130 active members, 34 absent members, 2 have resigned, 2 have died and 2 have been struck off the list; but no less than 30 candidates have sent in their names for election as new members. As to the number, however, to be admitted, that will rest with the voice of this meeting. The committee, after due consideration, decided to issue ballot papers for the election of the general committee for the ensuing year, and as the scrutineers

Messrs. J. Hall and E. Molloy, can inform you, quite a number of papers were returned. 130 ballot papers were issued, and 77 were returned, and the result of the votes for the first eight is as follows:—Messrs. E. O. Arbuthnot, J. Cooper, E. O. Cumming, Jas. Ferrier, H. G. Gardner, Wade Gardner, E. Molloy, and H. J. H. Tripp. Nothing else of interest occurs to me in connection with the affairs of the Club, and if no one has any questions to ask, I will propose that the Committee's report and statement of accounts, as presented, be passed.

No questions being asked, it was proposed by Mr. Ferrier, and seconded by Mr. Wade Gardner, that the statement of accounts as presented be passed, the resolution being carried unanimously.

After some little discussion the eight gentlemen referred to as standing highest in the ballot for the Committee were elected, the Chairman announcing that all of them had expressed willingness to serve.

It was further decided by vote that the membership be limited to 150, thus confirming the previous Committee's by-law. Practice rounds on handicap days were to be allowed on Saturdays only, and it was further resolved that two members of the Club be invited by the Committee to assist them in handicapping.

The Chairman said—To Mr. H. T. Buttesworth, our late Hon. Secretary; to Mr. E. O. Cumming, our Hon. Treasurer; and to Mr. H. J. H. Tripp, our Honorary Ground Secretary, we are very much indebted for their services during the past year, and it gives me very great pleasure in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to these gentlemen.

The vote was heartily agreed to.

The Chairman—The thanks of the members are also due to Mr. Hardie for his present of a beautifully designed list of membership board, to Mr. Cooper for his present of excellent golfing pictures, and to Mr. H. G. Gardner, for his present of two sets of very rare mounted horns—all of which have done much to beautify and enliven our pavilion. (Hear hear). Now gentlemen, as we have practically finished the business of the meeting, I will take this opportunity of performing the very pleasant duty of presenting our esteemed member Mr. Wm. Hardie with this clock. The inscription reads as follows:—"Presented to William Hardie by the members of the Shanghai Golf Club in recognition of his valuable services in designing, and superintending the building of Pavilion. 19. 11. 1898." Mr. Hardie, may it prove to be as correct in its movements as I have always found you to be, and that you will live for many years to listen to its tick, tick, is the wish of all your fellow golfers. (Hear hear.)

Mr. Hardie in a few well-chosen remarks expressed his thanks to the members for the valuable present they had given him.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Committee, in submitting their sixth annual Report and Accounts, made up to the 30th September, 1899, have much pleasure in being able to record such a satisfactory result. The season started with a credit balance of \$347.94 and it closes with a debit balance of \$356.77, which at first sight does not appear a good result. It must be borne in mind, however, that some \$1,400 have been expended on the New Pavilion for such assets as furniture, fittings, etc., which are very solid additions to the assets of the Club. The sum of \$627.58 has also been disbursed in paying for the new clubs, which will no doubt command a ready sale. Seventy new Members have joined the Club since last season and the membership shows that the Club is in a very flourishing condition. The Club has also paid one year's interest on the debentures against the New Pavilion, and it will be the Committee's first endeavour to commence paying off debentures and

freeing the Club from this incubus. The Club is responsible for the first prize in the Ferrier Cup Competition of the 25th March, to be paid to the present holder in the event of losing same. Mr. E. Gumpert has very kindly audited the accounts.

H. G. GARDNER,
Act. Hon. Secretary.

CASH ACCOUNT.

1898-99	Dr.	\$ c
To Upkeep of Ground, Wages of Boys and Coolies	561.89	
" Printing and Advertising	79.15	
" Additions to Pavilion	1,432.12	
" Sundry Expenses	145.05	
" Prizes, Cups, Sweeps, etc	571.10	
" Interest on 108 Debentures	218.55	
" Redeeming 3 Debentures	106.45	
" Cost of Gear	1,198.79	
" Interest	74	
		\$4,313.84

1898-99	Cr.	\$ c
By Balance from last account	347.94	
" Various amounts included in above not paid	49.83	
" Subscription from 164 Members	1,640.00	
" Subscription from 1 Member 1897-8	10.00	
" Entrance Fees 70 New Members @ \$5.00	350.00	
" Bar Boy (in lieu profit on Wines)	73.45	
" Entrance Fees for Competitions	532.00	
" Received for Gear	954.85	
" Dr. Balance in Bank	356.77	
		\$4,313.84

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

	\$ c
To Debentures	3,892.64
" Dr. Balance in Bank	356.77
" Balance	2,620.02
	\$6,859.43
By Property	\$4,659.43
" Money Expended during the Season on Pavilion. 1,400.00	6,059.43
" Value of Gear in hand	800.00
	\$6,859.43

Amusements.

SHANGHAI AUTUMN RACE MEETING.

OFFICIALS.

Judge.

Mr. A. McLEOD.

Stewards in Charge of Scales.

Messrs. GOVE AND JACKSON.

Stewards in Charge of Telegraph and Numbers.

Messrs. J. LIDDELL and POND.

Stewards in Charge of Pari-Mutuel.

Mr. B. A. CLARKE and COUNT VON BUTLER.

Starters.

Messrs. E. H. GORE-BOOTH and ASHLEY.

Timekeeper.

Mr. A. E. JONES.

Clerk of the Course.

Mr. E. H. GORE-BOOTH.

Secretary.

Mr. W. F. WINGROVE.

FIRST DAY,

Tuesday, 31st October, 1899.

Even the keenest sportsman had to admit that the miserable weather which ushered in the first day's racing of the Autumn Meeting taxed his fund of enthusiasm to the utmost. The drizzle continued with but the briefest intervals all day, converting the enclosure into a morass, while the water lay in pools upon the course.

The dismal surroundings had a natural effect upon the attendance. There were very few ladies, and these were, perforce, obliged to keep within the Grand Stand, whilst the masculine element looked uniform and damp as enveloped in macintoshes they wandered about through the mud from the Rails to the Pari-Mutuel Rooms, or the no less hazardous German Club tent. Prince Henry of Prussia looked in for an hour or two, making himself as thoroughly at home as he always does here. As for the poor jockeys it was frequently difficult to recognise one's friends beneath the splashing of mud they had gathered on their journey round the soddened course. In the morning there had been rumours of a postponement, but, however welcome this might have been from a spectator's point of view, and remembering the precedent of the Spring of 1893, still the Stewards felt that as the course was not dangerous it would not be right for them to interfere with the natural order of things, and so the Races went on as had been arranged. Whatever hard things one may say about the weather, it must be allowed that the sport was singularly even. It would be supposed that with such a remarkable change from the conditions of the training, we would see a crop of surprises—"outsiders" romping home, and rewarding their sanguine and select backers with handsome dividends. But strange to say this was not so. The largest dividend paid on a winner was in the Maiden Stakes, when *Corkscrow*, capably ridden by Mr. C. R. Burkill, secured the victory by two lengths, and paid his supporters the by no means extravagant sum of \$30.50. A dead-heat in the last race illustrated the sportiveness of the Place Pari Mutuel, *The Dealer* winning \$54 for each of his friends. "Daybreak" by his finals in the Race Edition of our Sunday contemporary *Sport and Gossip* did what he could to conduce to moderate dividends, for he "tipped" five winners out of the nine events—not at all bad when everything is taken into account. It is not necessary to deal at length with the day's racing, seeing that each contest is fully described hereafter, but the victories of *Loyalty* and *Damaskus* in the Autumn Cup and Whangpoo Stakes, respectively, were perhaps the most interesting to the student of form, and the meeting of these two fine animals will be looked forward to with added interest. Of the two, *Damaskus* won his race with greater ease, indeed he cantered in—if ever a pony really adopts that gait in a race.

The general arrangements worked as satisfactorily as usual. The band of Prince Henry's flagship, the *Deutschland*, which played in the Grand Stand in the afternoon after the Town Band, was a most acceptable innovation and the excellence of its performance well deserved the liberal applause.

Appended are the results of the day's racing:—

1.—THE JOCKEY CUP—Value, Tls. 100. Second Pony, Tls. 25. For China Ponies that have never won a Race. To be ridden by Jockeys who have not had more than two winning mounts. Non-Winners allowed 5 lbs.; Winners of one Race, weight for inches as per scale; Winners of two Races, 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Once round.

	st. lb.
Mr. Wheeler's grey <i>Emerald</i> (Mr. Thomas)	10 10..1
" Hopeful's grey <i>Tiber</i> (Mr. Ellis)	11 4..2
" Everard's roan <i>Florist</i> (Mr. Collingwood)	10 10..3
" Aided's ches. <i>Sa-ko-ming-tze</i> (Mr. Dietrich)	10 12..0
" Edmund's grey <i>Impetus</i> (Mr. Kreig)	10 10..0
" Oswald's skewbald <i>Chicago</i> (Mr. Winsor)	10 13..0
" Bevy's white <i>Rarity</i> (Mr. Bevington)	10 10..0

Emerald was the most prominent nearly all through the race and finally won by half a length; two lengths between second and third.—Time, 2mins. 58secs.

Pari-Mutuel.		
Pony.	To win	For place.
<i>Floriol</i>	9	11
<i>Emerald</i>	33	10
<i>Tiber</i>	15	2
<i>Impetus</i>	5	2
<i>Rarity</i>	1	8
<i>Chicago</i>	10	8
<i>Sa ko ming tze</i>	5	3

Dividends:—\$10.60 \$7.70, 18.50, 7.40.

2.—THE CRITERION STAKES—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each, with Tls. 150 added; Second Pony, Tls. 50; Third Pony, Tls. 25 if five or more starters. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale.—One mile.

Mr. Hopeful's grey <i>Yangtze</i> (Mr. Jones)	11	4	1
" Ring's chestnut <i>Callisto</i> (Mr. Meyerink)	11	4	2
" Buxey's skewbald <i>Standard Rose</i> (Mr. Waulleumier)	11	1	3
" Dryadust's blue dun <i>Tit Bits</i> (Mr. Crighton)	10	10	0
" Rex's grey <i>Beachnut</i> (Mr. Reynell)	11	1	0

The first to show in front upon the fall of the flag to a good start was *Standard Rose*, with *Beachnut* second and *Yangtze* third, *Callisto* and *Tit Bits*, in company tailed off last. At the three-quarter mile post *Standard Rose* had fallen back third, whilst *Beachnut* was leading, attended by *Yangtze*. There was no material change until approaching the entrance to the straight, where *Beachnut* was done for and *Standard Rose* took a momentary lead from *Callisto*, who had improved his place. At the Bushes, however, *Yangtze* came with a rush and going through won a good race for *Callisto* by half-a-length. A length divided the second and third.—Time, 2mins. 17secs.

Pari-Mutuel.		
Pony.	To win	For place.
<i>Tit Bits</i>	4	9
<i>Beachnut</i>	94	23
<i>Callisto</i>	70	27
<i>Standard Rose</i>	31	36
<i>Yangtze</i>	58	29

Dividends:—\$19.90. \$6.10, 6.20, 5.90

3.—THE MAIDEN STAKES—Value, Tls. 300. Second Pony, Tls. 75. Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies that have never run at any Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Messrs. Morris & Burkill's chestnut <i>Corkscrew</i> (Mr. C. R. Burkill)	10	13	1
Mr. Kelly's cream <i>T T 2</i> (Mr. Gresson)	10	9	2
" Hopeful's bay <i>Shut-El-Arab</i> (Mr. M. Jones)	10	12	3
Messrs. Moli & Puff's chestnut <i>Apostrophe</i> (Mr. Crawford)	11	1	0
Mr. Ring's skewbald <i>Adonis</i> (Mr. Meyerink)	11	1	0
" Buxey's bay <i>Rosebud</i> (Mr. Waulleumier)	10	12	0
" Nephew's grey <i>Kwifirst</i> (Mr. Reynell)	11	1	0
" Ramsdale's grey <i>Quiensabe</i> (Mr. Moller)	10	9	0
" Elphinstone's grey <i>Merrythought</i> (Mr. H. E. Campbell)	11	1	0
" Hansa's grey <i>Falstaff</i> (Mr. Schroeder)	11	1	0
" Somerset's grey <i>Espérance</i> (Mr. Midwood)	10	9	0
" Henry Morris's black <i>Hazelberry</i> (Mr. Crighton)	11	1	0
" Gore-Booth's bay <i>Laureate</i> (Mr. Pakenham)	11	1	0
" John Peel's bay <i>Woodlark</i> (Mr. A. W. Burkill)	10	12	0
" Middy's spotted roan <i>Luck</i> (Mr. Machado)	11	1	0
" Duplex's brown <i>The Dealer</i> (Mr. Cumming)	10	12	0

After several delays at the post an indifferent start left *Espérance* and *Rosebud*

behind, and these accordingly took no part in the race. *Quiensabe* at once proceeded to make the pace, and led by a good five lengths until the Monument was passed, at which point he was done for. The field came on in close order, *Corkscrew* showing with *T T 2* not far behind. Thus they entered the straight, *Corkscrew* gradually drawing away. From that point to the finish *Corkscrew* increased his lead by degrees and finally passed the post, the winner of a well-riden race, by two lengths. A length separated second and third.—Time, 1min. 41secs.

Pari-Mutuel.		
Pony.	To win	For place.
<i>Espérance</i>	16	18
<i>Luck</i>	42	24
<i>Woodlark</i>	32	18
<i>The Dealer</i>	12	6
<i>Corkscrew</i>	41	33
<i>Quiensabe</i>	3	3
<i>Hazelberry</i>	2	5
<i>T T 2</i>	49	18
<i>Rosebud</i>	14	10
<i>Laureate</i>	3	3
<i>Merrythought</i>	2	2
<i>Kwifirst</i>	10	6
<i>Adonis</i>	53	21
<i>Apostrophe</i>	23	10
<i>Shut-El-Arab</i>	13	8
<i>Falstaff</i>	—	—

Dividends:—\$30.50. \$10.59, 15.10, 27.70.

4.—THE MALOO PLATE—Value, Tls. 150; Second Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Half-a-mile.

Mr. Hampton's white <i>Ariel</i> (Mr. Dallas)	10	12	1
" G. H. Potts's bay <i>Tocsin</i> (Mr. C. R. Burkill)	11	4	2
" Don Juan's grey <i>Blauhart</i> (Mr. Meyerink)	11	1	2
" Bellum's grey <i>Igel</i> late <i>Faith</i> (Mr. Kreig)	11	4	0
" Dryadust's dun <i>Outpost</i> (Mr. Crighton)	11	1	0
" E. Hey's ches. <i>Elk</i> (Mr. Miller)	11	1	0
" Ramsdale's grey <i>Quiensabe</i> (Mr. Gresson)	10	9	0
" <i>Ariel</i> 's grey <i>Anarchist</i> (Mr. Ponthiere)	11	4	0
" Hopeful's grey <i>St. Lawrence</i> (Mr. M. Jones)	11	4	0
" John Peel's grey <i>Esksdale</i> (Mr. A. W. Burkill)	10	12	0
" Rex's grey <i>Beachnut</i> (Mr. Reynell)	11	1	0
" Penicill's brown <i>Flying Fox</i> (Mr. Machado)	11	1	0

* Dead-heat.

After one false start *Elk* broke away and was only stayed after going fully a quarter of a mile. When finally they left in a bunch *Beachnut* drew away somewhat, *Tocsin* close behind. *Elk* came up shortly afterwards and the rest of the ponies bunched again. *Flying Fox* took the lead from *Elk* but could not hold it, and in the straight *Ariel* came away and finally won the race by a length. *Tocsin* and *Blauhart* ran a dead-heat for second place. Time, 1min. 33secs.

Pari-Mutuel.		
Pony.	To win	For place.
<i>Elk</i>	15	7
<i>Ariel</i>	51	36
<i>Outpost</i>	3	1
<i>St. Lawrence</i>	15	21
<i>Esksdale</i>	32	14
<i>Beachnut</i>	65	34
<i>Blauhart</i>	48	26
<i>Tocsin</i>	34	32
<i>Quiensabe</i>	5	5
<i>Flying Fox</i>	9	10
<i>Igel</i>	4	5
<i>Anarchist</i>	4	2

Dividends:—\$25.50. \$8.70, 10.10, 9.10.

5.—THE CLUB CUP—Value Tls. 200; Second Pony, Tls. 50; Third Pony, Tls. 25 if five or more starters. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins at date of entry allowed 7lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Two miles.

Mr. Edmund's grey <i>Impact</i> (Mr. Crawford)	10	9	1
" Freddy's brown <i>Sammie</i> (Mr. Cumming)	11	7	2
" Tom Cannon's black <i>Corbie</i> (Mr. Gresson)	11	1	3
" Bux-y's white <i>White Rose</i> (Mr. Waulleumier)	11	1	0
" Oswald's dun <i>Dunlea</i> (Mr. C. R. Burkill)	10	12	0
Captain Jack's grey <i>Thistle</i> (Mr. Moller)	11	1	0
Mr. Hansa's dun <i>Uncas</i> (Mr. Dietrich)	10	5	0

Uncas took the lead at the outset with *Impact* second. *Corbie* took the place from *Impact* almost at once, however, while *Uncas* drew rapidly away until his lead was at least six lengths. *Thistle* came up for second place, and the order in which they passed the Grand Stand for the first time was *Uncas*, *Thistle*, *Dunlea*, *Impact*, *White Rose*, with *Sammie* last. As they entered the back straight *Thistle* took a slight lead, but at the three-quarter mile post *Impact* came along with a rush into third place, *Uncas* led at the corner, but *Impact* was going splendidly and had soon wrested first place from him. From this point the race was with *Impact* and he cantered along the home straight a winner by many lengths. One length separated second and third.—Time, 4mins., 55½secs.

Pari-Mutuel.		
Pony.	To win	For place.
<i>White Rose</i>	33	22
<i>Impact</i>	68	41
<i>Uncas</i>	26	22
<i>Thistle</i>	7	6
<i>Corbie</i>	42	30
<i>Sammie</i>	161	65
<i>Dunlea</i>	51	41
<i>Shannon</i>	1	—

Dividends:—\$25 70. \$7.70, 6.70, 8.80.

6.—THE LOTTERY STAKES—For all China Ponies. Value, Tls. 200, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 15 each. Forfeit Tls. 5, if declared on or before the date of closing the Entries for the Autumn Meeting, when the balance Tls. 10 is to be paid, and the Name and Colour of the Pony declared. The Stakes will be divided as follows:—First Pony 70 per cent, Second Pony 20 per cent, and Third Pony 10 per cent. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of a Race of One Mile or over to carry 5 lbs. extra. Griffins which have arrived in Shanghai on or after 1st August, 1899, allowed 7 lbs. Non-Winners, and Griffins purchased prior to above date, allowed 4 lbs. No Ponies qualified to run unless entered at Autumn Meeting, in an official Race. One mile and a half. Nominations, which are transferable, close on 1st July.

Mr. Hopeful's white <i>Shannon</i> (Mr. M. Jones)	11	9	1
" Buxey's grey <i>Rose de France</i> (Mr. Waulleumier)	11	3	2
" Duplex's bay <i>The Broker</i> (Mr. Cumming)	11	3	3
Messrs. Moli & Puff's chestnut <i>Dot</i> (Mr. Crawford)	11	3	0
Mr. St. Clair's grey <i>Scotsman</i> (Mr. Dallas)	11	3	0
" Alscot's grey <i>Starlight</i> (Mr. C. R. Burkill)	11	9	0
" Tin Wo's grey <i>Dorogoi</i> (Mr. Moller)	11	3	0
" John Peel's dun <i>Seaveed</i> (Mr. A. W. Burkill)	10	11	0

Dorogoi took the lead at once, with *Scotsman* second, and the rest in a bunch. As they passed the Grand Stand for the first time *Shannon* went ahead, with *Dorogoi* second, *Starlight* third, and *Rose de France* fourth. At the bend *Rose de France* took third place and *Scotsman* drew up somewhat. *Shannon* maintained the lead and even increased it as they entered the back straight, the others also retaining their places. Then *The Broker* began to come on slightly, gaining gradually as they reach-

ed the home straight. Shannon's victory was, certain, however, and he landed home a winner by three lengths. The Broker had done so well that he came in third, four lengths behind Rose de France. Time, 3mins. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

Pari-Mutuel.		
Pony.	To win	For place.
Seenced	29	18
Sc-t-man	115	55
Dot	35	25
Rose de France	3	29
The Broker	27	41
Duragui	2	11
Starlight	59	45
Shannon	139	54
Yangtze	1	—
	428	278

Dividends:—\$13.80. \$8.81, 12.20, 10.10.

7.—THE AUTUMN CUP—Value, Tls. 150; Second Pony, Tls. 50; Third Pony, Tls. 25 if five or more starters. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Criterion Stakes 5 lbs. extra. Non-Winning Jockeys allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Robson's grey <i>Loyalty</i> (Mr. C. R. Burkill)	11	4...1
" Buxey's chestnut <i>Tea Rose</i> (Mr. Willeumier)	11	1..2
" R. D. Jones's grey <i>Otani</i> (Mr. Pakenham)	11	4...3
" Bellum's grey <i>Igel</i> late <i>Faith</i> (Mr. Krieg)	10	13...0
" Rodet's dun <i>Chessy</i> (Mr. Midwood)	11	1 0
" Hopeful's grey <i>Orwell</i> (Mr. M. Jones)	11	7...0
" Hampton's white <i>Ariel</i> (Mr. Dallas)	11	1...0

An excellent start was made and *Loyalty* took a slight lead with *Orwell* second. *Loyalty* waited, however, and at the gate *Orwell* was leading with *Tea Rose* second, *Otani* third and *Loyalty* fourth. Thus they entered the back straight where *Ariel* took the fourth place from *Loyalty*, the first three remaining as before. Not until they approached the Monument did *Loyalty* begin to gain and then his rider sent him along splendidly. He had inside place as they turned into the run home and was gaining hands down. From third he crept to second, and so to a good lead. Past the Grand Stand he was well in front and finished a fine winner by three lengths. Four lengths separated *Tea Rose* and *Otani* as second and third.—Time, 2mins. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

Pari-Mutuel.		
Pony.	To win	For place.
<i>Ariel</i>	37	21
<i>Chessy</i>	36	46
<i>Otani</i>	9	9
<i>Igel</i>	2	2
<i>Tea Rose</i>	38	44
<i>Orwell</i>	35	41
<i>Loyalty</i>	168	58
	325	251

Dividends:—\$8.70. \$6.60, 8.20, 20.60.

8.—THE WHANGPOO STAKES—Value, Tls. 200; Second Pony, Tls. 50; Third Pony, Tls. 25. For China Ponies, being *bona fide* Griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of a Race, 5 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a half.

Mr. Marius's brown <i>Damascus</i> (Mr. Meyerink)	11	4...1
" John Peel's grey <i>Brisk</i> (Mr. A. W. Burkill)	11	1..2
" Middy's spotted roan <i>Luck</i>	11	1..3
Messrs. Four Stars's brown <i>Night-light</i> (Mr. Willeumier)	11	1...0
" Four Stars's bay <i>Moonshine</i> (Mr. Pakenham)	11	1...0
Mr. Bovy's white <i>Rarity</i> (Mr. Bevington)	11	1...0
" Tarporly's grey <i>Dancer</i> (Mr. Reynell)	11	1...0
Messrs. A. and B's grey <i>Cilrhie</i> (Mr. C. R. Burkill)	11	4...0

Mr. Hausa's grey <i>Falstaff</i> (Mr. Mol-ler)	11	1 0
" Somerset's skewbald <i>Somise</i> (Mr. Midwood)	10	9...0
" Hopeful's bay <i>Shut-El-Arab</i> (Mr. Jones)	10	12...0

A fine start saw them lined out, but *Damascus* was not to be denied. He came away to first place with *Shut-El-Arab* second and the rest in a bunch. Round the bend the lead was maintained, though *Dancer* wrested the second place from *Shut-El-Arab*. *Luck* came out of the bunch at this point, and took *Dancer's* place but *Damascus* could not be caught. At Probst's corner *Damascus* drew still farther away, and *Brisk* came up into second place. *Damascus* was by this time so far ahead that he had slowed down, still maintaining his advantage. Thus they entered the home straight, and *Damascus* finished in a canter, a winner by three lengths. *Brisk* and *Luck* were second and third, a length between them.—Time, 3mins. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

Pari-Mutuel.		
Pony.	To win	For place.
<i>Dancer</i>	29	43
<i>Damascus</i>	175	81
<i>Brisk</i>	25	14
<i>Luck</i>	47	26
<i>Nightlight</i>	20	20
<i>Shut-El-Arab</i>	16	17
<i>Rarity</i>	1	—
<i>Falstaff</i>	1	6
<i>Somise</i>	6	5
<i>Moonshine</i>	—	1
<i>Cilrhie</i>	22	32
	342	245

Dividends:—\$8.70. \$7.00, 16.80, 11.30.

9.—THE FAH-WAH CUP—Value, Tls. 150; Second Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies that have never won a Race. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins at date of entry allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile.

Mr. Hopeful's grey <i>Tiber</i> (Mr. M. Jones)	11	4...1
" Buxey's bay <i>Rosbud</i> (Mr. Willeumier)	10	7 *2
" Duplex's brown <i>The Dealer</i> (Mr. Cumming)	10	8 *2
Messrs. Moli's & Puff's grey <i>Matchbox</i> (Mr. Pakenham)	11	4...0
Mr. Ring's brown <i>Canopus</i> (Mr. Meyerink)	11	7 0
" Dryadust's chestnut <i>Hope</i> (Mr. Crighton)	10	12...0
Messrs. Smith's & Barley's ches. <i>Cracker Jack</i> (Mr. Machado)	10	4...0
Mr. Tarporly's grey <i>Timekeeper</i> (Mr. Reynell)	11	1...0
" Somerset's grey <i>Esperance</i> (Mr. A. W. Burkill)	10	4...0
" Mustard's grey <i>R. W. M.</i> (Mr. Crawford)	10	5...0
" Ramdor's ches. <i>Lona</i> late <i>Hands Off</i> (Mr. Moller)	10	12...0
" Ruby's dun <i>Briefless</i> (Mr. Ellis)	11	4...0

* Dead-heat
Darkness had almost fallen as this race was started, and it was quite impossible to distinguish the ponies or colours as they went round the course. *Tiber* won by one length, while *The Dealer* and *Rosbud* made a dead-heat for second place.—Time, 2mins. 21secs.

Pari-Mutuel.		
Pony.	To win	For place.
<i>Hope</i>	15	7
<i>R. W. M.</i>	11	21
<i>Lona</i>	—	—
<i>Matchbox</i>	13	6
<i>Briefless</i>	23	19
<i>Canopus</i>	44	57
<i>Timekeeper</i>	11	26
<i>Tiber</i>	39	24
<i>The Dealer</i>	21	7
<i>Rosbud</i>	11	20
<i>Esperance</i>	25	26
<i>Cracker Jack</i>	3	5
	216	218

Dividends:—\$24.90. \$15.20, 54.00, 17.20.

SECOND DAY,

Wednesday, 1st November, 1899.

As a rule the second day of the Race Meeting has a somewhat subdued note—it

sees the reaction from the first day's gaiety and anticipates the climax of the third. So far as the present Meeting is concerned it showed a decided change from the dismal conditions of Tuesday, for the weather was gloriously bright and genial, whilst the racing itself will add greater interest to the final day's events. As a result of the fine weather there was a much larger attendance of spectators, and particularly of ladies, whose pretty frocks added to the scene in the enclosure that touch of taste and colour which a male gathering naturally lacks. So far as the racing was concerned, despite the changed conditions of the course, the favourites as a rule were successful, so the dividends received by investors were not large. On the first day the track was a saturated mass; to-day it was sticky and tricky. The great event of the day was the St. Leger, but as the result showed it was practically a gift for Mr. Marius' *Damascus*, who repeated his easy victory in the Whangpoo Stakes on the previous day and won as he liked by four lengths. It needs not the inspiration of a prophet to say who will be the favourite for the Champions after this. Beyond this race there was no event which came into especial prominence; it was a dead level of good racing, and close finishes. The only owner to score a double event was Mr. Ring, and that by the way, with one pony, *Callisto*, who secured both the Northern Cup and the Shanghai Stakes. Another popular success was *Strathfleet's* win in the Siccawei Cup, the last event of the day, and practically run in the dark.

Appended is a full return of the day's racing.

1.—THE NORTHERN CUP—Value, Tls. 150 Second Pony, Tls. 50; Third Pony, Tls. 25, if five or more starters. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this Meeting 5 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Ring's che-tant <i>Callisto</i> (Mr. Meyerink)	11	4...1
" Buxey's skewbald <i>Standard Rose</i> (Mr. Willeumier)	11	1...2
" Hampton's white <i>Ariel</i> (Mr. Dallas)	11	13...3
Messrs. Moli & Puff's grey <i>Matchbox</i> (Mr. Pakenham)	11	4...0
Mr. Bellum's grey <i>Igel</i> late <i>Faith</i> (Mr. Krieg)	11	4...0
" G. H. Potts's bay <i>Torsis</i> (Mr. C. R. Burkill)	11	4 0
" Hopeful's white <i>Shannon</i> (Mr. M. Jones)	11	9...0
" John Peel's bay <i>Woodlark</i> (Mr. A. W. Burkill)	10	12...0

Woodlark broke away as the starting was proceeding, but finally an excellent start was made. *Callisto* showed early in front, with *Shannon* second, *Woodlark* third, and *Ariel* fourth. At Probst's Corner *Shannon* took the lead, and *Callisto* fell back to second place, with *Ariel* third and *Woodlark* fourth. Once more the position changed, for as they reached the Monument *Callisto* had come up into first place and *Standard Rose* was third. From this point *Standard Rose* was sent along for all it was worth, and came up hand over fist. As they entered the home straight *Callisto* and *Standard Rose* were making a fine race, but *Callisto* maintained the lead, and won eventually by a length. Three lengths separated second and third. Time, 1min. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

Pari-Mutuel.		
Pony.	To win	For place.
<i>Standard Rose</i>	15	26
<i>Shannon</i>	83	34
<i>Woodlark</i>	1	6
<i>Ariel</i>	18	22
<i>Matchbox</i>	3	4
<i>Igel</i>	—	3
<i>Callisto</i>	104	58
<i>Torsis</i>	19	19

Dividends:—\$10.50 \$6.40, 8.10 8.60.

2.—THE SHANGHAI ST. LEGER—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 15 each, with Tls. 350 added. First Pony to receive 75 per cent, Second Pony to receive 15 per cent, and Third Pony to receive 10 per cent. For China Ponies that have never been raced previous to 1st January, 1899. Weight, 10st. 7lbs. Ponies over 14 hands to carry 3 lbs. extra for every inch over. Winners of a Race, 5 lbs. extra; two or more Races, 10 lbs. extra—One mile and three-quarters.

Mr. Marius' brown <i>Damaskus</i> (Mr. Meyerink).....	10	13..1
" Tom Cannon's black <i>Corbie</i> (Mr. Gresson).....	10	12..2
" Robson's grey <i>Loyalty</i> (Mr. C. R. Burkill).....	11	3..3
Messrs. Moli & Puff's grey <i>Interrogation</i> (Mr. Cumming).....	11	3..0
" McKie & Gove's grey <i>Strathfleet</i> (Mr. Crawford).....	11	3..0
Mr. Buxey's chestnut <i>Wild Rose</i> (Mr. Willeumier).....	10	12..0
" St. Clair's grey <i>Argyle</i> (Mr. Crighton).....	10	7..0
" Tarporly's grey <i>Dancer</i> (Mr. Reynell).....	10	12..0
" Hopeful's grey <i>Rio Grande</i> (Mr. M. Jones).....	10	12..0
" Tin Wo's chestnut <i>Zolotoi</i> late <i>Castor</i> (Mr. A. W. Burkill).....	10	12..0
" Fernando's chestnut <i>Queenslander</i> (Mr. Midwood).....	10	7..0

A good start showed *Queenslander* to the front, with *Loyalty* second and the rest in a bunch. *Argyle* came out for third place. *Damaskus* came out as they neared the Monument, holding an outside place, with *Queenslander*, *Zolotoi*, and *Argyle* near at hand. *Damaskus* ran into second place as they entered the straight, *Queenslander* still leading, and thus they passed the Grand Stand, with *Argyle* third. They were followed by a bunch, with *Corbie* running last. The three-quarter-mile post saw *Queenslander* and *Damaskus* running close, with *Wild Rose* third and *Zolotoi* fourth, but *Damaskus* was sent along and had the lead at the half-mile mark, with *Queenslander* second, and the third and fourth as before. No change was seen at the Monument, save that *Zolotoi* came up and took third place. Mr. Meyerink was riding splendidly and *Damaskus* had a fine lead as they entered the home straight. *Corbie* had come up gamely meanwhile, and *Loyalty* was showing well. They passed the Judges' stand with *Damaskus* four lengths in front and running easily, *Corbie* second, and, a length behind, *Loyalty*. Time, 4mins. 12secs.

Pony.	To win	For place.
<i>Queenslander</i>	9	20
<i>Rio Grande</i>	17	27
<i>Damaskus</i>	356	98
<i>Wild Rose</i>	23	66
<i>Strathfleet</i>	28	35
<i>Loyalty</i>	113	109
<i>Zolotoi</i>	18	52
<i>Dancer</i>	4	6
<i>Argyle</i>	—	5
<i>Interrogation</i>	8	23
<i>Corbie</i>	2	9

Dividends:—\$7.30 \$8.20, 40.00, 7.30.

3.—THE CHINA CUP—Value, Tls. 200; Second Pony, Tls. 50; Third Pony, Tls. 25, if five or more starters. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins at date of entry, that have not been in Shanghai or purchased by a Foreigner prior to 1st August last. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners, 5 lbs. extra. Non-winning Jockeys allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile.

Mr. Kelly's cream <i>T T 2</i> (Mr. Gresson).....	10	9..1
" Hopeful's bay <i>Shut-El-Arab</i> (Mr. M. Jones).....	10	12..2
" John Peel's grey <i>Esksdale</i> (Mr. C. W. Burkill).....	10	12..3
Messrs. Moli & Puff's chestnut <i>Apostrophe</i> (Mr. Cumming).....	11	1..0

Mr. Buxey's bay <i>Rosebud</i> (Mr. Willeumier).....	10	12..0
" Nephew's grey <i>Kurfurst</i> (Mr. Crawford).....	11	1..0
" Four Stars' bay <i>Moonshine</i> (Mr. Crighton).....	11	1..0
" Ramsdale's grey <i>Queensabe</i> (Mr. Moller).....	10	9..0
Messrs. Morris & Burkill's chestnut <i>Corkscrew</i> (Mr. C. R. Burkill).....	11	3..0
Mr. Elphinstone's grey <i>Merrythought</i> (Mr. H. E. Campbell).....	11	1..0
" Hansa's grey <i>Fal-taff</i> (Mr. Schroeder).....	10	10..0
" Hansa's piebald <i>Shylock</i> (Mr. Kreig).....	10	11..0
" Somerset's grey <i>Espérance</i> (Mr. Midwood).....	10	9..0
" Gore-Booth's bay <i>Laureate</i> (Mr. Pakenham).....	11	1..0
" Ruby's grey <i>Delegate</i> (Mr. Edis).....	10	12..0
" Penciller's brown <i>Flying Fox</i> (Mr. Machado).....	11	1..0

At the start *Merrythought* went ahead with *Shut-El-Arab* a close second. At the three-quarter-mile post the latter took the lead, with *Rosebud* next in attendance, and coming up well. Thus they passed Probst's Corner, but at the half mile *Espérance* took the lead, with *Rosebud* in second place, and *Corkscrew* third. *T. T. 2* began to draw up at this point, and was well in the race as they entered the home straight. Gradually he increased his lead, and finally won by three lengths, with *Shut-El-Arab* second and *Esksdale* third, four lengths separating them. *Rosebud* was fourth, *Corkscrew* fifth, and *Espérance* sixth. Time, 2mins. 18secs.

Pony.	To win	For place.
<i>Esksdale</i>	3	19
<i>Delegate</i>	—	4
<i>Queensabe</i>	3	6
<i>Laureate</i>	2	3
<i>Rosebud</i>	21	61
<i>T. T. 2</i>	135	147
<i>Shut-El-Arab</i>	19	43
<i>Kurfurst</i>	4	5
<i>Flying Fox</i>	2	3
<i>Moonshine</i>	—	1
<i>Espérance</i>	16	34
<i>Corkscrew</i>	127	108
<i>Merrythought</i>	2	7
<i>Apostrophe</i>	14	17
<i>Fal-taff</i>	1	2
<i>Shylock</i>	—	1

Dividends:—\$11.60 \$7.30, 12.90, 23.00.

4.—THE PAGODA CUP—Value, Tls. 200; Second Pony, Tls. 50; Third Pony, Tls. 25 if five or more starters. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have started at this meeting and never won a Race allowed 7 lbs. Winner of the Criterion Stakes 5 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile.

Mr. Wheeler's grey <i>Emerald</i> (Mr. Midwood).....	11	1..1
Don Juan's grey <i>Blaubart</i> (Mr. Meyerink).....	11	1..2
Mr. Buxey's white <i>White Rose</i> (Mr. Willeumier).....	11	1..3
" Strangway's grey <i>Martin</i> (Mr. Machado).....	11	4..0
" Dryasdust's chestnut <i>Hope</i> (Mr. Crighton).....	10	8..0
" Oswald's skewbald <i>Chicago</i> (Mr. Winsor).....	10	11..0
" Rodot's dun <i>Chessy</i> (Mr. Dietrich).....	11	1..0
" G. Pila's grey <i>Misgrigis</i> late <i>Avenger</i> (Owner).....	10	12..0
" Alsen's grey <i>Starlight</i> (Mr. C. R. Burkill).....	11	4..0
" Hopeful's grey <i>Tiber</i> (Mr. M. Jones).....	11	4..0
" John Peel's dun <i>Seaceed</i> (Mr. C. W. Burkill).....	10	8..0
" Rex's grey <i>Beachnut</i> (Mr. Reynell).....	11	1..0

A good start was effected and soon afterwards *Martin* showed to the front, with *Tiber* second and *Starlight* third. Thus they entered the back straight, with the rest well behind. *Beachnut* came on as they went round, but could not get the

lead, and as the Monument was reached *Tiber* drew ahead, with the rest well behind. *White Rose* began to come up and ran to second place, and so to a length ahead. *Emerald* was also going well, and *Blaubart* was making strong running. They entered the home straight in this order and passed the post with *Emerald* a winner by half a length, and a head separating *Blaubart* and *White Rose* as second and third. Time, 2mins. 17½secs.

Pony.	To win	For place.
<i>Emerald</i>	42	69
<i>Chessy</i>	2	18
<i>Chicago</i>	3	10
<i>Tiber</i>	65	87
<i>Seaceed</i>	11	31
<i>Beachnut</i>	83	95
<i>Martin</i>	2	16
<i>White Rose</i>	24	41
<i>Blaubart</i>	30	55
<i>Hope</i>	—	4
<i>Starlight</i>	18	53
<i>Misgrigis</i>	—	4

Dividends: \$30.00 \$11.50, 13.10, 15.90.

5.—THE SHANGHAI STAKES—A forced entry of Tls. 5, with Tls. 100 added, for all Ponies otherwise entered at this Meeting. First Pony to receive 70 per cent, Second Pony, 20 per cent, Third Pony, 10 per cent. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins at date of entry allowed 7 lbs.—One Mile and a half.

Mr. Ring's chestnut <i>Callisto</i> (Mr. eyerink).....	11	4..1
" Hopeful's white <i>Shannon</i> (Mr. Read).....	11	5..2
" Hopeful's grey <i>Yangtze</i> (Mr. M. Jones).....	11	4..3
Messrs. Moli & Puff's chestnut <i>Dot</i> (Mr. Crawford).....	10	12..0
Mr. Buxey's chestnut <i>Tea Rose</i> (Mr. Willeumier).....	11	1..0
" Edmund's grey <i>Impact</i> (Mr. A. W. Burkill).....	10	9..0
" Elphinstone's grey <i>Merrythought</i> (Mr. H. E. Campbell).....	10	8..0
" Ariel's grey <i>Anarchist</i> (Mr. onthiere).....	11	6..0
" Duplex' bay <i>The Broker</i> (Mr. Cumming).....	10	12..0
" Everard's roan <i>Florist</i> (Mr. Machado).....	10	8..0
" Freddy's brown <i>Sammie</i> (Mr. Reynell).....	11	7..0

After two false starts had been made *Shannon* took the lead, with *Anarchist* second. Thus they entered the straight, when *Yangtze* came up second, with *Callisto* in third place, and the rest in a bunch. *Shannon* held the lead tenaciously for a time, with *Yangtze* in second place, and at the Monument *Tea Rose* and *Callisto* were third and fourth. *Callisto* began to put on pace, however, and drew up on the leaders gradually but surely. He was third as they entered the home straight, and swiftly he passed to second and first place, finally winning by a length. Two lengths separated second and third. Time, 3mins. 34½secs.

Pony.	To win	For place.
<i>Shannon</i>	26	49
<i>Yangtze</i>	153	123
<i>Dot</i>	19	23
<i>Tea Rose</i>	13	46
<i>Callisto</i>	51	71
<i>Impact</i>	68	62
<i>The Broker</i>	24	70
<i>Florist</i>	3	6
<i>Anarchist</i>	—	4
<i>Sammie</i>	29	58
<i>Merrythought</i>	—	4
<i>The Field</i>	2	—

Dividends:—\$32.50 \$10.20, 12.50, 8.00.

6.—THE RACING STAKES—Value, Tls. 100, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each. Second Pony, Tls. 50; Third Pony, Tls. 25 if five or more starters. For China Ponies that have never raced

previous to 1st January, 1899. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners, 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies allowed 5 lbs. —One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Tin Wo's chestnut <i>Zolotoi laie</i> (Mr. C. R. Burkill)	11	6	1
Hopeful's grey <i>Rio Grande</i> (Mr. M. Jones)	11	0	2
Ring's brown <i>Canopus</i> (Mr. Meyerink)	11	2	3
Buxey's grey <i>Rose de France</i> (Mr. Willeumier)	11	3	0
St. Clair's black <i>Crucachan</i> (Mr. Reynell)	10	13	0
Edmund's grey <i>Impetus</i> (Mr. Pakenham)	10	10	0
Henry Morris's black <i>Hazelberry</i> (Mr. Crighton)	10	10	0
John Peel's dun <i>Seaweed</i> (Mr. A. W. Burkill)	11	1	0

Shortly after the start *Seaweed* took the lead with *Zolotoi* second and *Rose de France* third. They passed the mile post in this order, and went on in the same way into the back straight, *Hazelberry* being fourth and the rest in a bunch. The three-quarter mile post saw them closing up. At Probst's Corner *Hazelberry* took the lead, with *Seaweed* second and *Rose de France* not far behind. *Rose de France* was going well, and took first place at the Monument, with *Hazelberry* second and *Zolotoi* third. Then *Zolotoi* began to hurry, and came up on the leaders in fine style as they entered the straight. *Rio Grande* also gained an advantage, but could not catch *Zolotoi*, who won by half a length. A head only separated *Rio Grande* and *Canopus* a second and third. Time, 3mins.

Pony.	To win	For place.
<i>Seaweed</i>	12	28
<i>Hazelberry</i>	2	17
<i>Rose de France</i>	117	118
<i>Impetus</i>	2	2
<i>Canopus</i>	25	35
<i>Rio Grande</i>	44	46
<i>Zolotoi</i>	185	170
<i>Crucachan</i>	1	1

Dividends: —\$9 40 \$6.10, 9.50, 10.80.

7.—THE SYCEE STAKES—Value, Tls. 200. Second Pony, Tls. 50; Third Pony, Tls. 25 if five or more starters. For China Ponies, being *lourd fide* Griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of a Race 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Duplex's brown <i>The Dealer</i> (Mr. Cumming)	10	12	1
John Peel's grey <i>Brisk</i> (Mr. A. W. Burkill)	11	1	2
Kelly's cream <i>T T 2</i> (Mr. Gresson)	11	2	3
Ring's skewbald <i>Adonis</i> (Mr. Meyerink)	11	1	0
Messrs. Four Stars' brown <i>Night-light</i> (Mr. Willeumier)	11	1	0
Mr. Bery's grey <i>Rarity</i> (Mr. Bevington)	11	1	0
Tarpoly's grey <i>Dancer</i> (Mr. Reynell)	11	1	0
Messrs. A. & B.'s grey <i>Cilrhie</i> (Mr. C. R. Burkill)	11	4	0
Mr. Somerset's grey <i>Esperance</i> (Mr. Midwood)	10	9	0
Somerset's skewbald <i>Surmise</i> (Mr. Crighton)	10	9	0
Mutard's grey <i>R. W. M.</i> (Mr. Crawford)	10	6	0
Hopeful's bay <i>Shut-El-Arab</i> (Mr. M. Jones)	10	12	0
Ruby's grey <i>Delegate</i> (Mr. Ellis)	10	12	0
Middy's spotted roan <i>Luck</i> (Mr. Machado)	11	1	0

Cilrhie took the lead as the start was made, but could not keep it, for as they passed the mile post *Adonis* came to the front, leaving *Cilrhie* second. *Delegate* third, and *Shut-El-Arab* fourth. Probst's Corner was reached after *Dancer* had spurred to the front, with *Adonis* in second place, and *Cilrhie* third. *Dancer* held the lead until they reached the Monument with *Adonis* second and *Luck* third. *Shut-*

El-Arab was coming up, and so was *Brisk*, and both these had gained distinctly as they entered the home straight. *T T 2* began to show to the front also, and *The Dealer* was coming up in excellent style. As they passed the Grand Stand *The Dealer* had obtained the lead and held it to the end, winning by three lengths. Two lengths separated *Brisk* and *T T 2* as second and third. Time, 2mins. 58secs.

Pony.	To win	For place.
<i>Brisk</i>	118	142
<i>T T 2</i>	35	87
<i>Surmise</i>	1	1
<i>Dancer</i>	5	10
<i>The Dealer</i>	29	67
<i>Rarity</i>	—	—
<i>Cilrhie</i>	15	36
<i>Nightlight</i>	15	17
<i>Shut-El-Arab</i>	18	62
<i>Luck</i>	23	44
<i>R. W. M.</i>	5	1
<i>Adonis</i>	43	78
<i>Delegate</i>	—	—
<i>Esperance</i>	9	9

Dividends: —\$49 \$10.10, 7.40, 8.90.

8.—THE LLAMA MIAU STAKES—Value, Tls. 200; Second Pony, Tls. 50; Third Pony, Tls. 25 if five or more starters. For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have started at this Meeting and not won a Race allowed 7 lbs. Entrance Tls. 5 —One mile and three-quarters.

Mr. Hopeful's white <i>Shannon</i> (Mr. M. Jones)	11	4	1
Captain Jack's grey <i>Thistle</i> (Mr. Moller)	10	8	2
Mr. Tin Wo's grey <i>Dorogoi</i> (Mr. Crawford)	11	4	3
Strangway's grey <i>M-rin</i> (Mr. Machado)	11	11	0
Owald's dun <i>Dun-a</i> (Mr. C. R. Burkill)	10	9	0
Major Stamps' grey <i>Altair</i> (Mr. Midwood)	11	4	0
Mr. Hansa's dun <i>Uncas</i> (Mr. Schroeder)	10	8	0
Tom Cannon's black <i>Corbie</i> (Mr. Gresson)	10	8	0

The start of this race was significant of the result. *Shannon* soon took the lead, with *Dorogoi* second and *Thistle* third. This order was maintained as they passed along the back straight, and until after the Monument. *Dun-a* had come into fourth place, but was unable to catch any of the placed runners. *Thistle* spurred ahead of *Dorogoi* as the home stretch was reached, but could not get on terms with *Shannon* who won the race by half a length; many lengths separated second and third. Time, 4mins. 10secs.

Pony.	To win	For place.
<i>Thistle</i>	10	46
<i>Merlin</i>	8	13
<i>Altair</i>	16	33
<i>Uncas</i>	7	23
<i>Dorogoi</i>	14	54
<i>Dun-a</i>	45	100
<i>Shannon</i>	54	99
<i>Corbie</i>	139	129

Dividends: —\$24.40 \$9 10, 13 90, 12.60.

9.—THE SICCAWEI CUP—Value, Tls. 200; Second Pony, Tls. 50; Third Pony, Tls. 25 if five or more starters. For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced Ponies at this Meeting allowed 5 lbs. —Entrance, Tls. 5—One mile and a quarter.

Messrs. McKie & Gove's grey <i>Strath-fleet</i> (Mr. Crawford)	10	7	1
Mr. Hopeful's grey <i>Tiber</i> (Mr. M. Jones)	11	4	2
Rodoet's dun <i>Chessy</i> (Mr. Dietrich)	10	10	3
Bellum's grey <i>Igel late Faith</i> (Mr. Kreig)	10	13	0
St. Clair's grey <i>Scotsman</i> (Mr. C. R. Burkill)	10	9	0
Dryadust's bl. dun <i>Tit Bits</i> (Mr. Crighton)	10	8	0

Mr. R. D. Jones' grey <i>Otani</i> (Mr. Pakenham)	11	4	0
Ruby's dun <i>Briefless</i> (Mr. Ellis)	10	13	0
Fernando's ches. <i>Queenslander</i> (Mr. Midwood)	10	13	0

As on the previous day it was quite impossible to see the greater part of the last race. The result was a win for *Strath-fleet* by a length. Half a length separated the second and third. Time, 2mins. 56secs.

Pony.	To win	For place.
<i>Otani</i>	11	38
<i>Queenslander</i>	31	77
<i>Strathfleet</i>	116	111
<i>Briefless</i>	2	6
<i>Scotsman</i>	108	135
<i>Chessy</i>	8	20
<i>Tit Bits</i>	4	10
<i>Igel late Faith</i>	—	8
<i>Tiber</i>	19	74
<i>Timekeeper</i>	6	9

Dividends: \$11.70. 8.50, 10.20, 24.50.

THIRD DAY,
Thursday, 2nd November, 1899.

The autumn races, begun in weary rain, have ended—save for the off-day—in sunshine, blue sky, and a clear air. The third day was as fine as could be wished, and everything passed off brightly. On the Grand Stand, the lawn, in the enclosures, and the Pari-Mutuel tents Shanghai met, moved and did its betting. There was no cloud-presage to flutter the feminine bosom, no lack of good sport to fret the male mind. The course may not have been in the best condition, but compared with the belt of sponge which the rain made of it on Tuesday it was good, even excellent. The races, therefore, reached their climax genially and with success. The event of the day was, of course, the Champion Sweepstakes. The unexpected did not happen, there were no accidents, and the finest pony of the Meeting, *Damaskus*, added another win to the list of Mr. Marius' stable. Certainly it was a popular victory—ungrudging admiration of a fine beast, and a liking for a clever rider will always make that. Mr. Meyerink, who rode a splendid race, was loudly cheered as he returned to weigh in. The big Sweepstakes on the event in the German Tent consisted of 1,350 chances, all of which were taken before the third day began. The first prize goes to Hankow. Another popular win was that of *White Rose* in the Consolation Cup, for this is the only success which has been scored by Mr. Buxey's stable. Throughout the Meeting luck has been against them, and it was time that the scales were turned. None of the other races call for special mention, though all provided excellent sport. A notable feature of the day was a large attendance of Chinese around the course. At one point a temporary stand erected for them gave way, and precipitated a great many into the ditch which fringes the course, to the amusement of their safer companions. It only remains to say that the police arrangements were very good, and that the heavy traffic on the Maloo after the last race was well managed.

Appended are the full details of the day's racing.

1.—THE FLYAWAY PLATE—Value, Tls. 150; Second Pony, Tls. 50.—For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Seven Furlongs.

Mr. Ring's chestnut <i>Callisto</i> (Mr. Meyerink)	11	4	1
Buxey's skewbald <i>Standard Rose</i> (Mr. Willeumier)	11	1	2
Buxey's white <i>White Rose</i> (Mr. Machado)	11	1	3
Messrs. Moli and Puff's grey <i>Interrogation</i> (Mr. Cumming)	11	4	0
Moli and Puff's grey <i>Matchbox</i> (Mr. Pakenham)	11	4	0
McKie and Gove's grey <i>Strath-fleet</i> (Mr. Crawford)	10	12	0

Mr. St. Clair's grey <i>Scotsman</i> (Mr. Dallas)	11	1..0
" Dryasdu's blue dun <i>Tit Bits</i> (Mr. Crighton)	10	9..0
" E. Hey's chestnut <i>Elk</i> (Mr. M. Jones)	11	1..0
" G. H. Potts's bay <i>Tocsin</i> (Mr. C. R. Burkill)	11	4..0
" Ruby's dun <i>Briefless</i> (Mr. Ellis) ..	11	4..0

The start saw them well together, but as they came round into the back straight *Briefless* took the lead, leaving the others well together. They raced along in this order but *White Rose* was drawing up, and as they reached the Monument had taken the lead, with *Briefless* second and *Callisto* third, the others running neck and neck. *White Rose* maintained the lead for some time, but *Strathfleet* began to come up, and took second place as they came round the home bend. Mr. Meyerink called on *Callisto*, running third in the straight, and the pony responded gallantly. It had gained a lead as they passed the Grand Stand, though *Standard Rose* and *White Rose* were close behind. The race seemed so close that there was a great deal of excitement, but *Callisto* came in a winner by a clear length. Only a neck separated *Standard Rose* and *White Rose* who were second and third.—Time, 1min. 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

Pony.	To win	For place.
<i>Briefless</i>	1	2
<i>Scotsman</i>	17	25
<i>Callisto</i>	140	144
<i>Matchbox</i>	—	2
<i>Standard Rose</i> ..	14	55
<i>White Rose</i>	—	8
<i>Tit Bits</i>	—	3
<i>Elk</i>	5	6
<i>Strathfleet</i>	37	69
<i>Toc-in</i>	7	19
<i>Interrogation</i> ..	11	18
	232	351

Dividends:—\$7.40. \$6.20, 8.30, 27.50.

2.—THE RACE CLUB CHALLENGE CUP—Value, Tls. 500. For China Ponies, being *bond fide* Griffins at date of entry. To be won at two consecutive Meetings or three times in all by Ponies the *bond fide* property of the same owner or owners. Entrance, Tls. 10. 70 per cent to the First Pony, 20 per cent to the Second Pony, and 10 per cent to the Third Pony until the Cup is finally won, when the Second Pony will receive 75 per cent and the Third Pony 25 per cent of the Entrance Fees. Weight for inches as per scale.—*One Mile and a Quarter*.

Mr. Duplex' brown <i>The Dealer</i> (Mr. Cumming)	10	12..1
" Kelly's cream <i>T T 2</i> (Mr. Gresson) ..	10	9..2
" Mildy's sp. roan <i>Luck</i> (Mr. Machado)	11	1..3
" Nephew's grey <i>Kurfurst</i> (Mr. Willeumier)	11	1..0
" Gore-Booth's bay <i>Laureate</i> (Mr. Pakenham)	11	1..0
" Hopeful's bay <i>Shut-El-Arab</i> (Mr. M. Jones)	10	12..0
" John Peel's grey <i>Brisk</i> (Mr. A. W. Burkill)	11	1..0

Luck was leading somewhat with *Laureate* close in attendance as they passed the Stand. The rest were in a cluster and remained so as the bend was rounded. *Laureate* took the lead as they entered the back straight with *Brisk* second and *Luck* third. *T T 2* was coming up and drew into second place, *Brisk* being third. At Probst's Corner *Laureate* had still the lead, with *Brisk* again second and *Luck* third, but this order was soon changed, for *T T 2* came along well, and had taken first place as the Monument was reached, with *Brisk* and *Luck* running close. Then it was that *The Dealer* began to draw out of the pack. As they entered the home straight he had gained sensibly, and every stride brought him further up. He took the lead at last, and won a well-riden race by two lengths

with *T T 2* second and *Luck* third, one length behind.—Time, 2mins. 55secs.

Pony.	To win	For place.
<i>Brisk</i>	37	91
<i>T T 2</i>	82	95
<i>The Dealer</i>	139	147
<i>Kurfurst</i>	10	26
<i>Laureate</i>	3	8
<i>Luck</i>	21	42
<i>Shut-El-Arab</i>	26	65
	318	474

Dividends:—\$10.20. \$6.60, 7.40, 10.60.

3.—THE COSMOPOLITAN CUP—Value, Tls. 200; Second Pony, Tls. 50; Third Pony, Tls. 25 if five or more starters. For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this Meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—*One Mile and Three-Quarters*.

Mr. Edmund's grey <i>Impact</i> (Mr. Crawford)	11	0..1
" Freddy's brown <i>Sammie</i> (Mr. Cumming)	11	7..2
Capt. Jack's grey <i>Thistle</i> (Mr. Mol-ler)	11	1..3
Mr. Buxey's grey <i>Rose de France</i> (Mr. Willeumier) ..	10	12..0
" Oswald's dun <i>Dunlea</i> (Mr. A. W. Burkill)	10	7..0
" Tom Cannon's black <i>Corbie</i> (Mr. Gresson)	11	1..0
" Hopeful's grey <i>Tiber</i> (Mr. M. Jones)	11	9..0
" Tin Wo's grey <i>Dorogoi</i> (Mr. Reynell)	10	12..0
" Fernando's ches. <i>Queenslander</i> (Mr. Midwood)	10	13..0

Sammie took the lead at the start but did not hold it long, and soon afterwards *Tiber* ran out to first place, with *Thistle* second, *Dorogoi* third, and *Dunlea* fourth. They passed the Monument in this order and there was no change as the Grand Stand was left behind. *Sammie* and *Rose de France* were being ridden hard as the back straight was reached, but neither could get a place, and soon the places were with *Thistle*, *Dorogoi* and *Dunlea*. At Probst's Corner *Impact* had come on splendidly and taken third place. He passed ahead as the Monument was reached, with *Rose de France* second and *Thistle* third. Round the bend into the home straight *Sammie* was coming up strongly on the inside, but he could not catch *Impact* who came in a winner by two lengths. Three-quarters of a length separated *Sammie* and *Thistle* as second and third.—Time, 4mins. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

Pony.	To win	For place.
<i>Dunlea</i>	6	25
<i>Rose de France</i> ..	44	58
<i>Tiber</i> ..	7	50
<i>Queenslander</i>	17	26
<i>Thistle</i>	46	84
<i>Impact</i>	72	78
<i>Dorogoi</i>	4	25
<i>Corbie</i>	57	91
<i>Sammie</i>	30	69
	283	506

Dividends:—\$17.60. \$9.70, 10.40, 9.40.

4.—THE GRAND STAND STAKES—Value, Tls. 150; Second Pony, Tls. 50; Third Pony, Tls. 25. For China Ponies, being *bond fide* Griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one Race, 5 lbs. extra; two or more Races, 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.—*One mile*.

Mr. Ring's skewbald <i>Adonis</i> (Mr. Meyerink)	11	1..1
" Hopeful's bay <i>Shut-El-Arab</i> (Mr. M. Jones)	10	12..2
Messrs. Moli's & Puff's chestnut <i>Apostrophe</i> (Mr. Cumming) ..	11	3..3
Mr. Aidez's chestnut <i>Sa-ko-ming-tze</i> (Mr. Pontherie)	10	12..0
" Buxey's bay <i>Rosebud</i> (Mr. Willeumier)	10	12..0
" Bevy's grey <i>Rarity</i> (Mr. Reynell) ..	11	1..0
Messrs. Morris & Burkill's chestnut <i>Corkscrew</i> (Mr. C. R. Burkill) ..	11	3..0

Mr. Somerset's grey <i>Esperance</i> (Mr. Midwood)	10	9..0
" Henry Morris's black <i>Hazelberry</i> (Mr. Crighton)	11	1..0
" Gore-Booth's bay <i>Laureate</i> (Mr. Moller)	11	1..0
" Ruby's grey <i>Delegate</i> (Mr. Ellis) ..	10	9..0
" John Peel's grey <i>Eskdale</i> (Mr. A. W. Burkill)	10	12..0
" Penciller's brown <i>Flying Foz</i> (Mr. Machado)	11	1..0

The start saw *Delegate* with a lead, but he was soon overtaken by *Laureate* who ran into first place, while *Shut-El-Arab* took third. They entered the back straight in this order, with *Rosebud* in fourth place. *Laureate* was still ahead as they passed the Monument, with *Shut-El-Arab* second, and *Rosebud* third. *Adonis* was coming up strongly, however, for Mr. Meyerink was riding him for all he was worth. He had gained strongly as they came into the straight and from that point the issue was between him and *Shut-El-Arab*. *Adonis* got a lead, however, and held it, eventually winning by half a length. Two lengths separated second and third.—Time, 2mins. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

Pony.	To win	For place.
<i>Hazelberry</i>	6	17
<i>Esperance</i>	14	28
<i>Delegate</i> ..	1	6
<i>Adonis</i>	44	65
<i>Corkscrew</i>	77	148
<i>Flying Foz</i>	1	7
<i>Rarity</i>	7	8
<i>Shut-El-Arab</i>	45	111
<i>Laureate</i>	1	5
<i>Apostrophe</i> ..	11	20
<i>Sa-ko-ming-tze</i> ..	2	1
<i>Eskdale</i>	42	73
<i>Rosebud</i>	35	83
	286	572

Dividends:—\$26.90. \$13.10, 9.70, 31.50.

5.—THE PARI-MUTUEL CUP—Value, Tls. 100, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each. First Pony to receive 70 per cent, Second Pony 20 per cent, Third Pony 10 per cent. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins at date of entry allowed 7 lbs. Non-Starters and Winners at this Meeting, 7 lbs. extra.—*One mile and a half*.

Mr. Hopeful's white <i>Shannon</i> (Mr. M. Jones)	11	11..1
" Everard's roan <i>Florist</i> (Mr. Machado)	10	8..2
" Duplex' bay <i>The Broker</i> (Mr. Cumming)	10	12..3
Messrs. Moli and Puff's chestnut <i>Dot</i> (Mr. Crawford)	10	12..0
Mr. St. Clair's grey <i>Scotsman</i> (Mr. Dallas)	11	1..0
Capt. Jack's grey <i>Thistle</i> (Mr. Moller)	11	1..0
Mr. Tin Wo's chestnut <i>Zolotoi</i> late <i>Castor</i> (Mr. A. W. Burkill) ..	11	1..0

The lead was at once taken by *Shannon*, with the rest in a cluster behind. *Thistle* and *Zolotoi* came out for second and third as the first bend from the Grand Stand was taken. As they entered the back straight *Shannon* was first, *Dot* second, *Thistle* third, and *Zolotoi* fourth. *Shannon* drew away yet more as they came round towards the Monument but the others closed up somewhat. *The Broker* ran into second place, with *Florist* third. It seemed quite impossible to catch *Shannon*, who came into the home straight a long way ahead and won by three lengths. Many lengths separated second and third.—Time, 3mins. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

Pony.	To win	For place.
<i>Scotsman</i>	27	49
<i>Dot</i>	23	53
<i>The Broker</i>	58	99
<i>Florist</i>	7	29
<i>Thistle</i>	7	36
<i>Shannon</i>	122	150
<i>Zolotoi</i>	78	154
	322	570

Dividends:—\$11.80. \$7.60, 18.70, 8.90.

6.—THE MANCHU STAKES—Value, Tls. 150; Second Pony, Tls. 50; Third Pony, Tls. 25. For China Ponies *bona fide* Griffins at date of entry, that have run and not won a Race. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Middy's spotted roan <i>Luck</i> (Mr. Machado)	11	1	1
Messrs. A. R. Burkhill's grey <i>Cilrhine</i> (Mr. C. R. Burkhill)	11	4	2
Mr. Tarporly's grey <i>Dancer</i> (Mr. Reynell)	11	1	3
Messrs. Moli & Puff's chestnut <i>Apostrophe</i> (Mr. Crawford)	11	1	0
Mr. St. Clair's black <i>Crucian</i> (Mr. Dallas)	11	4	0
Messrs. Four Stars's grey <i>Nightlight</i> (Mr. Willeumier)	11	1	0
Four Stars's brown <i>Moonshine</i> (Mr. Ellis)	11	1	0
Smith and Barley's chestnut <i>Cracker Jack</i> (Mr. Cumming) ..	10	9	0
Mr. Bevy's grey <i>Rarity</i> (Mr. Bevington)	11	1	0
Elphinstone's grey <i>Merrythought</i> (Mr. H. E. Campbell)	11	1	0
Henry Morris's black <i>Hazelberry</i> (Mr. Crighton)	11	1	0
Mustard's grey <i>R. W. M.</i> (Mr. Gresson)	10	6	0
John Peel's bay <i>Woodlark</i> (Mr. A. W. Burkhill)	10	12	0

Cilrhine went off with a lead, and held it round the bend which brought them into the back straight. *Rarity* was running very close with *Woodlark* third. At Probst's corner *Apostrophe* went up to third place, with first and second unchanged. *Cilrhine* held gamely in front while *Apostrophe* ran to second place, with *Luck* going strongly as third. Round the bend into the home straight *Luck* came along well and from that point it was a hard race between it and *Cilrhine*. *Luck* had got a lead as they passed the Grand Stand, however, and won by two lengths. *Cilrhine* was second with *Dancer* many lengths behind, third.—Time, 2 mins. 33½ secs.

Pony.	To win	For place.
<i>Luck</i>	93	128
<i>Cilrhine</i>	43	70
<i>R. W. M.</i>	11	14
<i>Nightlight</i>	29	69
<i>Apostrophe</i>	39	77
<i>Merrythought</i>	5	16
<i>Crucian</i>	10	21
<i>Cracker Jack</i>	—	44
<i>Rarity</i>	1	4
<i>Moonshine</i>	1	5
<i>Hazelberry</i>	5	12
<i>Dancer</i>	38	38
<i>Woodlark</i>	39	52
	314	550

Dividends:—\$15.64. \$8.30, 11.10, 16.30.

7.—THE CONSOLATION CUP—Value, Tls. 150; Second Pony, Tls. 50; Third Pony, Tls. 25. For Ponies that have run at this Meeting and not won a Race, and have been entered otherwise than in the Shanghai Stakes. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Once Round.

Mr. Buxey's white <i>White Rose</i> (Mr. Machado)	11	1	1
Buxey's chestnut <i>Tea Rose</i> (Mr. Crawford)	11	1	2
Hopeful's grey <i>Rio Grande</i> (Mr. M. Jones)	10	9	3
Bellum's grey <i>Igel</i> late <i>Faith</i> (Mr. Kreig)	11	4	0
Ring's brown <i>Canopus</i> (Mr. Moller)	11	7	0
Buxey's skewbald <i>Standard Rose</i> (Mr. Willeumier)	11	1	0
Dryad's chestnut <i>Hope</i> (Mr. Crighton)	10	12	0
Strongway's grey <i>Merlin</i> (Mr. H. E. Campbell)	11	4	0
Oswald's dun <i>Dunlea</i> (Mr. Gresson)	10	12	0
Rodoet's dun <i>Chessy</i> (Mr. Dietrich)	11	1	0
Don Juan's grey <i>Blaubart</i> (Mr. Dallas)	11	1	0

Mr. Alcott's grey <i>Starlight</i> (Mr. C. R. Burkhill)	11	4	0
Ariel's grey <i>Anarchist</i> (Mr. Ponthiere)	11	5	0
R. D. Jones's grey <i>Olani</i> (Mr. Pakenham)	11	4	0
Ruby's dun <i>Briefless</i> (Mr. Ellis) ..	11	4	0
John Peel's dun <i>Seaweed</i> (Mr. A. W. Burkhill)	11	1	0
Rex's grey <i>Bechnut</i> (Mr. Reynell)	11	1	0

Blaubart, followed by *Starlight* and *Hope* with *Canopus* fourth, went ahead of the bunch as the start was made. The positions were reversed at the three-quarter mile post, however, when *Starlight* went ahead, and left *Blaubart* in second place. Along the back straight *Rio Grande* jumped into third place from the inside, and, with *Briefless* fourth, this was the order in which Probst's Corner was reached and passed. *Starlight* fell back after this, and *Rio Grande* ran second to *Blaubart*, with *Tea Rose* a good third. The last named was running well, and at the Monument it was seen that *White Rose* was also coming up. The two *Roses* were going well and in the home straight had matters all their own way. *White Rose* was a winner by three lengths, *Tea Rose* second and four lengths ahead of *Rio Grande*.—Time, 2 mins. 45½ secs.

Pony.	To win	For place.
<i>Merlin</i>	3	7
<i>Olani</i>	2	13
<i>Hope</i>	2	9
<i>Canopus</i>	4	33
<i>Dunlea</i>	1	8
<i>Chessy</i>	9	35
<i>Standard Rose</i>	54	113
<i>Briefless</i>	1	5
<i>Tea Rose</i>	16	32
<i>Starlight</i>	16	23
<i>White Rose</i>	9	29
<i>Rio Grande</i>	96	129
<i>Igel</i>	—	1
<i>Blaubart</i>	51	60
<i>Bechnut</i>	51	24
<i>Seaweed</i>	7	4
<i>Field</i>	1	—
	323	525

Dividends:—\$161.40. \$21.10, 19 60, 8.60.

8.—THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES—Value, Tls. 350; Second Pony, Tls. 100; Third Pony, Tls. 50. A forced entry for and open only to Winners at this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Each Pony entered to pay five per cent of the value of the Stakes and Prizes won.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Marius's brown <i>Damaskus</i> (Mr. Meyerink)	11	4	1
Robson's grey <i>Loyalty</i> (Mr. C. R. Burkhill)	11	4	2
Hopeful's white <i>Shannon</i> (Mr. M. Jones)	11	4	3
Hopeful's grey <i>Yangtze</i> (Mr. Read)	11	4	0
Hampton's white <i>Ariel</i> (Mr. Dallas)	11	1	0
Wheeler's grey <i>Emerald</i> (Mr. Midwood)	11	1	0
Edmund's grey <i>Impact</i> (Mr. Gresson)	10	9	0
Messrs. McKie & Gove's grey <i>Strathfleet</i> (Mr. Crawford)	10	12	0
Mr. Duplex's brown <i>The Dealer</i> (Mr. Crighton)	10	12	0
Middy's spotted roan <i>Luck</i> (Mr. Machado)	11	1	0
Ring's chestnut <i>Callisto</i> (Mr. Cumming)	11	4	0

With a field of eleven there were two false starts before the cry went up, "They're off." *Damaskus* shot forward and across the line to the first place near the rails, with *Yangtze* showing second and *Callisto* third. At the three-quarter mile post, however, everyone was astonished to see *Shannon* shoot out and pass the favourite, for it was thought that Mr. Meyerink meant to take the lead and hold it. *Shannon* got a lead of four lengths as they reached the back straight, with *Loyalty* and *Callisto* running close for third place. In this order they reached and

turned Probst's Corner and passed the Monument. "Shannon wins" passed from lip to lip, and it seemed not unlikely, for as they entered the home straight he still held a lead. Then it was, however, that Mr. Meyerink called on *Damaskus*, and the pony answered splendidly. He shot forward until level with *Shannon*, and passed him easily, while *Loyalty*, in a last burst of speed, came up to second place. There was no longer a chance of catching *Damaskus*. Lead and pace were too much, and he passed the post a winner by four lengths. The keenest race was between *Loyalty* and *Shannon*, with the result that *Loyalty* got second place by a head.—Time, 2 mins. 47½ secs.

Pony.	To win	For place.
<i>Yangtze</i>	5	4
<i>Ariel</i>	15	25
<i>Emerald</i>	1	27
<i>Damaskus</i>	337	224
<i>Impact</i>	6	34
<i>Strathfleet</i>	24	40
<i>Loyalty</i>	89	196
<i>The Dealer</i>	7	19
<i>Luck</i>	3	16
<i>Shannon</i>	37	86
<i>Callisto</i>	42	127
	566	835

Dividends:—\$7.50. \$6.80, 7.00, 9.70.

The following is an analysis of the three days' racing:—

Jockeys.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Mr. Meyerink	7	3	2
M. Jones	5	4	3
C. R. Burkhill ..	3	3	1
Crawford	3	1	1
Cumming	2	3	3
Machado	2	1	3
Gresson	1	3	2
Dallas	1	0	1
Thomas	1	0	0
Midwood	1	0	0
Willeumier	0	5	2
A. W. Burkhill ..	0	2	1
Ellis	0	1	0
Read	0	1	0
Moller	0	1	1
Collingwood	0	0	1
Pakenham	0	0	1
Dietrich	0	0	1
Reynell	0	0	1
	26	28	24

Owners.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Mr. Hopeful	5	6	4
Ring	4	1	1
Marius	3	0	0
Duplex	2	1	2
Wheeler	2	0	0
Edmund	2	0	0
Buxey	1	6	3
Kelly	1	2	1
Robson	1	1	1
Tin Wo	1	0	1
Hampton	1	0	1
Messrs. Morris and Burkhill	1	0	0
Messrs. McKie & Gove ..	1	0	0
Mr. Middy	1	0	2
John Peel	0	2	1
Don Juan	0	2	0
Mr. Freddy	0	2	0
Tom Cannon	0	1	1
G. H. Potts	0	1	0
Messrs. A. & B.	0	1	0
Capt. Jack	0	1	1
Mr. Everard	0	1	1
R. D. Jones	0	0	1
Rodoet	0	0	1
Messrs. Moli and Puff ..	0	0	1
Mr. Tarporly	0	0	1
	26	28	24

Ponies.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Shannon	3	1	0
Callisto	3	1	0
Damaskus	3	0	0
Emerald	2	0	0
Impact	2	0	0
T. T. 2	1	2	1
Tiber	1	2	0
Loyalty	1	1	1
The Dealer	1	1	0
Luck	1	0	2
White Rose	1	0	2
Yangtze	1	0	1
Ariel	1	0	1
Corkscrew	1	0	0
The Dealer	1	0	0
Adonis	1	0	0
Zolotoi	1	0	0
Strathfleet	1	0	0
Standard Rose	0	2	1
Shut-El-Arab	0	2	1
Blaubart	0	2	0
Brisk	0	2	0
Sammie	0	2	0
Tea Rose	0	2	0
Corbie	0	1	1
Rio Grande	0	1	1
Thistle	0	1	1
Florist	0	1	1
Tocsin	0	1	0
Rose de France	0	1	0
Rosebud	0	1	0
Cilrhiw	0	1	0
The Broker	0	0	2
Otani	0	0	1
Eskdale	0	0	1
Dancer	0	0	1
Apostrophe	0	0	1
Canopus	0	0	1
Dorogoi	0	0	1
Chessy	0	0	1
	26	28	24

OFF-DAY.

Saturday, 4th November, 1899.

Again the bright sun and the crisp air—Shanghai has been amply recompensed for the miserable rain of the opening day of the Races. Saturday was charming, and, on the whole, not too cold. The attendance was good, the course was in excellent condition, and a good field turned out for every race, with the possible exception of the Grand National, for which only five started. This, the most important race of the day, was by no means the most interesting. Soon after the start *Uncas*, with Mr. Dietrich up, took the lead, and held it until the end. An unexpected win was that of *Dancer* in the *Damaskus* Cup, and the dividend accordingly proved to be \$50.20. Only 24 chances to win had been taken out of 279. The details of the races are as follows:—

1.—THE "CORKSCREW" CUP.—Value, Tls. 150. Presented. For Griffins that have run at this Meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced Ponies allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, \$5, to go to Second Pony.—Three-Quarters of a Mile.	st. lb.
Mr. Somerset's grey <i>Esperance</i> (Mr. Crawford)	10 4..1
" John Peel's grey <i>Eskdale</i> (Mr. Johnson)	10 12..2
" Buxey's skewbald <i>Rosebud</i> (Mr. Wulleumier)	10 12..3
" Edmund's grey <i>Impetus</i> (Mr. Walwyn)	10 12..0
" Bery's grey <i>Rarity</i> (Mr. Bevington)	10 10..0
" Hansa's piebald <i>Shylock</i> (Mr. Schroder)	10 10..0
" Penciller's brown <i>Flying Fox</i> (Mr. Machado)	10 10..0
" St. Clair's black <i>Cruchan</i> (Mr. C. R. Burkill)	10 13..0
Messrs Smith and Barley's chestnut <i>Cracker Jack</i> (Mr. Moller)	10 9..0
Mr. Nephew's grey <i>Kurfurst</i> (Mr. Cumming)	10 10..0
" Henry Morris's black <i>Hazelberry</i> (Mr. Crighton)	10 11..0

" John Peel's bay <i>Woodlark</i> (Mr. A. W. Burkill)	10 7..0
" Ruby's grey <i>Delegate</i> (Mr. Ellis)	10 11..0
" Hopeful's bay <i>Shut-El-Arab</i> (Mr. M. Jones)	10 12..0

After some delay they were sent off, and *Cruchan* and *Cracker Jack* took the lead to the Widow's Monument. *Shut-El-Arab* came up to third place, and thus they ran into the straight, where *Esperance*, *Eskdale* and *Rosebud* came along, and won the race in that order. *Esperance* had a lead of two lengths, and a length separated second and third. Time, 1min. 36secs.

Pony.	To win.	For place.
<i>Impetus</i>	1	3
<i>Rarity</i>	2	2
<i>Esperance</i>	42	64
<i>Shylock</i>	1	1
<i>Rosebud</i>	11	52
<i>Eskdale</i>	4	8
<i>Flying Fox</i>	5	22
<i>Cruchan</i>	7	19
<i>Cracker Jack</i>	—	5
<i>Kurfurst</i>	3	15
<i>Hazelberry</i>	4	6
<i>Woodlark</i>	22	20
<i>Delegate</i>	—	1
<i>Shut-El-Arab</i>	89	92
<i>Field</i>	2	—
	193	315

Dividends:—\$20.60 \$9.10, 38.10, 10.10.

2.—THE "RIVERS" CUP.—Value, Tls. 150. Presented. For all Ponies that have run at this Meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced Ponies allowed 7 lbs. Entrance, \$5, to go to Second Pony.—One Mile and a quarter.

Mr. Buxey's chestnut <i>Tea Rose</i> (Mr. Wulleumier)	11 1..1
" Rodet's dun <i>Chessy</i> (Mr. Machado)	11 1..2
" Dryasdust's chestnut <i>Hope</i> (Mr. Crighton)	10 11..3
Mr. Ruby's dun <i>Briefless</i> (Mr. Ellis)	10 11..0
Messrs. Moli and Puff's chestnut <i>Dot</i> (Mr. Crawford)	10 5..0
Mr. Rex's grey <i>Beachnut</i> (Mr. Reynell)	10 13..0
" St. Clair's grey <i>Scotsman</i> (Mr. C. R. Burkill)	10 13..0

Briefless, *Chessy* and *Scotsman* led the field as they went away, and held that position until the mile post had been passed. Then *Tea Rose* came up to second place, running strongly and well. Soon it had got the lead, with *Chessy* second and *Beachnut* third. *Hope* wrested the third place from *Beachnut*, but the others remained unchanged. *Tea Rose* won by four lengths; a length between second and third. Time, 2mins. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

Pony.	To win.	For place.
<i>Tea Rose</i>	84	113
<i>Briefless</i>	2	25
<i>Chessy</i>	26	65
<i>Dot</i>	39	65
<i>Beachnut</i>	54	73
<i>Scotsman</i>	35	65
<i>Hope</i>	1	15
	241	421

Dividends:—\$12.90 \$7.70, 9.70, 25.60.

3.—THE "DAMASKUS" CUP.—Value, Tls. 150. Second Pony, Tls. 50. Presented. For Griffins that have run at this Meeting and not won a race. Weight 10 st 10 lbs. Ponies placed second, 7 lbs extra. Ponies placed third, 5 lbs extra. Winners on Fourth Day excluded. No Entrance Fee.—One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Tarpory's grey <i>Dancer</i> (Mr. Reynell)	11 1..1
" John Peel's grey <i>Brisk</i> (Mr. A. W. Burkill)	11 3..2
" Everard's roan <i>Florist</i> (Mr. Machado)	11 3..3
Messrs. Four Stars' brown <i>Nightlight</i> (Mr. Pakenham)	10 10..0
" A. & B.'s grey <i>Cilrhiw</i> (Mr. C. R. Burkill)	11 3..0

Mr. Elphinstone's grey <i>Merrythought</i> (Mr. H. F. Campbell)	10 10..0
" Hansa's grey <i>Falstaff</i> (Mr. Schroder)	10 10..0
<i>Cilrhiw</i> led for a time, but <i>Brisk</i> and <i>Florist</i> soon made the running. <i>Dancer</i> came up to second place, and finally just managed to win by a head. A length separated second and third. Time, 2mins. 48secs.	

Pony.	To win.	For place.
<i>Brisk</i>	83	102
<i>Nightlight</i>	4	28
<i>Cilrhiw</i>	88	107
<i>Merrythought</i>	4	18
<i>Florist</i>	76	115
<i>Falstaff</i>	—	17
<i>Dancer</i>	24	34
	279	471

Dividends:—\$52.20 \$7.40, 7.00, 6.70.

4.—THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPCHASE.—Value, Tls 150; Second Pony, Tls. 50; Third Pony, Tls. 25 if five or more starters. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Non-Winners of this Race at any previous Meeting allowed 7 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Twice Round.

Mr. Hansa's dun <i>Uncas</i> (Mr. Dietrich)	10 5..1
" Tom Cannon's black <i>Corbie</i> (Mr. Gresson)	10 8..2
" Robson's bay <i>Clyde</i> (Mr. C. R. Burkill)	11 1..3
" Fernando's chestnut <i>Queenslander</i> (Mr. Midwood)	10 12..0
" Fredly's black <i>Sacramento</i> (Mr. Walwyn)	10 9..0

The first jump was taken in line but *Uncas* and *Clyde* led the field soon after. Shortly afterwards *Sacramento* fell, but Mr. Walwyn remounted and continued the race, ahead of him being *Uncas*, *Clyde*, *Queenslander* and *Corbie*. *Uncas* was leading by many lengths, and from that time was never caught. He jumped excellently, and Mr. Dietrich rode him extremely well. The only excitement of the finish was for second place, which *Corbie* won, with *Clyde* third.

Pony.	To win.	For place.
<i>Corbie</i>	51	90
<i>Uncas</i>	50	91
<i>Queenslander</i>	116	117
<i>Sacramento</i>	18	38
<i>Clyde</i>	70	119
	305	455

Dividend:—\$27.40 \$7.0, 7.00, 6.50.

5.—THE MAFOOS' RACE.—(The Stewards suggest that Owners should not allow Mafoos to use whips in this race). For China Ponies, the property of Members of the Shanghai Race Club. Winners at this Meeting and on Fourth Day excluded. Weight 9 st. 7 lbs. Entrance, \$5. The stakes to be handed to the riders as follows.—The winner, 5/8ths; second rider, 2/8ths; third rider 1/8th. Native riders in racing colours.—One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Rodet's dun <i>Chessy</i> (Ahchow) ..	9 7 1
Don Juan's grey <i>Blaubart</i> (Tak-sung)	9 7..2
Mr. Bellum's grey <i>Igel</i> (Chunson) ..	10 5..3
" R. D. Jones' grey <i>Otani</i> (Aping) ..	9 8..0
" Strangway's grey <i>Merlin</i> (Ah Dong)	9 7..0
" Henry Morris's black <i>Hazelberry</i> (Ah-sung)	9 7..0
Messrs. Moli & Puff's grey <i>Matchbox</i> (Ahding)	9 7..0
Mr. Ring's brown <i>Canopus</i> (Kaifoo) ..	9 7..0
" Edmund's grey <i>Impetus</i> (Amow) ..	9 7..0
" G. H. Potts' bay <i>Tocsin</i> (Goose) ..	9 7..0
" Ramdor's chestnut <i>Lona</i> (Amow II)	9 7..0

Though the ponies gained by the non-use of whips spurs were freely employed, as was evident when they came in. *Chessy* took the lead at Pakenham's Corner, with *Tocsin* second and *Matchbox* third. *Blaubart* and *Igel* came up as second and third, but *Chessy* could not be caught. Time, 2mins. 44secs.

Pari-Mutuel.		
Pony.	To win.	For place.
<i>Juel</i>	4	23
<i>Onari</i>	14	25
<i>Merlin</i>	18	19
<i>Hazellberry</i>	1	9
<i>Matchbox</i>	7	12
<i>Canoque</i>	34	97
<i>Blanchard</i>	48	64
<i>Impetus</i>	19	26
<i>Tocsin</i>	8	16
<i>Lona</i>	4	3
<i>Cheasy</i>	53	86
<i>Field</i>	1	—
	231	380

Dividends.—\$19.60. \$8.20, 9.30, 17.20

6.—THE "BIG SWEET" CUP.—Value, \$200. Presented. Added to a Sweepstakes of \$5, to be divided as follows: 1st Pony, 50 per cent; 2nd Pony, 20 per cent; and 3rd Pony, 10 per cent. For all Ponies that have run at this Meeting and not won a race. Winners on Fourth Day excluded. Weight for inches as per scale.—One Mile and a Half.

Mr. Hopeful's grey <i>Rio Grande</i> (Mr. Jones)	10	10...1
" Bux-y's grey <i>Rose de France</i> (Mr. Willeumier)	10	12...2
Captain Jack's grey <i>Thistle</i> (Mr. Moller)	11	1...3
Mr. Everard's roan <i>Florist</i> (Mr. Machado)	11	1...0
" Bery's grey <i>Rarity</i> (Mr. Bevington)	11	1...0
" Ariel's grey <i>Anarchist</i> (Mr. Ponthiere)	11	7...0
" Tarporly's grey <i>Timekeeper</i> (Mr. Reynell)	11	1...0
Messrs. Moli and Puff's chestnut <i>Dot</i> (Mr. Crawford)	10	12...0
Mr. Oswald's dun <i>Dunlea</i> (Mr. Johnson)	10	12...0
" Freddy's brown <i>Sammie</i> (Mr. Cumming)	11	7...0
" John Peel's dun <i>Seaweed</i> (Mr. A. W. Burkill)	11	1...0

Dunlea took the lead early in the race, but *Rarity* took it from him at the three-quarter mile post. *Rose de France* led at the Monument with *Rio Grande* second. The latter came up easily in the home straight, and won by a neck. Two lengths separated second and third. Time, 3 mins. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

Pari-Mutuel.		
Pony.	To win.	For place.
<i>Rose de France</i>	86	133
<i>Thistle</i>	37	56
<i>Florist</i>	26	32
<i>Rarity</i>	2	2
<i>Anarchist</i>	0	3
<i>Rio Grande</i>	84	169
<i>Timekeeper</i>	1	10
<i>Dot</i>	12	19
<i>Dunlea</i>	2	4
<i>Sammie</i>	59	73
<i>Seaweed</i>	5	14
	314	515

Dividend :—\$16.80. 6.00 \$6.30, 8.10

7.—THE "DEALER" CUP.—Value, Tls. 100. Presented. For Griffins that have run at this Meeting and not won a race. Winners on Fourth Day excluded. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced Ponies allowed 5lbs. Entrance, \$5, to go to second Pony.—One Mile.

Mr. Hopeful's bay <i>Shut-El-Arab</i> (Mr. Moller)	10	12...1
" John Peel's grey <i>Brisk</i> (Mr. Burkill)	11	1...2
" John Peel's grey <i>Eskdale</i> (Mr. Johnson)	10	12...3
" Mustard's grey <i>R.W.M.</i> (Mr. Crawford)	10	3...0
" Hansa's grey <i>Falstaff</i> (Mr. Schroder)	10	10...0
Messrs. Moli & Puff's chestnut <i>Apotrophe</i> (Mr. Cumming)	11	1...0
Mr. Ramsdale's grey <i>Quensabe</i> (Mr. Walwyn)	10	4...0
" Adee's chestnut <i>Sa-ko-ming-tze</i> (Mr. Dietrich)	10	5...0
" Penciller's brown <i>Flying Fox</i> (Mr. Machado)	10	10...0
Messrs. A. & B.'s grey <i>Citrino</i> (Mr. C. R. Burkill)	11	4...0

The race was run in the dark, but *Shut-El-Arab* could be seen to finish with a rush, and win by a neck. Two lengths separated second and third. Time, 2 mins. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

Pari-Mutuel.		
Pony.	To win.	For place.
<i>R. W. M.</i>	34	31
<i>Falstaff</i>	2	6
<i>Apotrophe</i>	114	136
<i>Eskdale</i>	27	34
<i>Quensabe</i>	3	2
<i>Sa-ko-ming-tze</i>	5	10
<i>Flying Fox</i>	14	32
<i>Shut-El-Arab</i>	31	49
<i>Citrino</i>	30	52
<i>Brisk</i>	32	75
	292	427

Dividend : \$42.30. 12.60, 10.00, 16.00

THE INTERPORT POLO MATCH.

The Hongkong polo team have come, have played, and have conquered. The match with Shanghai, which has filled in an unoccupied day in the Race Week, took place yesterday afternoon, and our visitors can return with the satisfaction that they have gained a victory after a hard-fought game. A number of ladies were among the spectators who watched the match. The opening play went somewhat in favour of Hongkong, and served to show that the team was a strong one. The play was kept to the Shanghai end a good deal, though frequently a passage of clever play would send it to the other end of the field. The game was stopped for a while, as Mr. Orlington's pony stumbled and fell, though luckily no serious damage was done. This happened when Hongkong had scored one subsidiary. They added two to this, when Shanghai got the ball, and with Dallas and Mr. Landale playing well together, scored the first goal of the match. Hongkong soon afterwards got the ball between the posts, and from that point maintained the advantage they had gained. Shanghai played very hard, and often very cleverly, but their opponents were too strong, and the match ended in a win for Hongkong by three goals to one.

A BOXING DISPLAY AT CHANG SU-HO'S GARDEN.

There will be fewer letters to the papers in future. H. Lambert, of H. M. S. *Iphigenia*, having found an opponent, has again stood in the public eye, has heard the public voice raised in acclaim, and has been declared a winner. All this happened at Chang Su-ho's Gardens on Thursday night. The hall was nearly full—a mixed audience. Her Majesty's men-of-war were represented, some of our Hongkong visitors were present, and the pronouncedly sporting element in Shanghai helped with the applause. Of this last there was a great deal. It overflowed from the intervals into the rounds, which was undesirable, though not, perhaps, of much importance. It should be said, however, that the audience was genial and orderly enough. The entertainment had also the merit of geniality, which was a cloak to its nakedness as a display of the noble art. However, if applause is the outward and visible sign of appreciation, it won approval—and thus may be said to have achieved its end. It did not consist only of the contest which has been proclaimed over the signature "H. Lambert." That was, so to speak, the roast. The soup, the fish, and the *entrée* led up to it. First, W. H. Head (9 stone 4 lbs.) boxed three rounds with F. Chandley (9 stone 6 lbs.). Head, as having a longer reach and a superior agility, was declared the winner. Followed R. Pedder (10

stone 4lbs) and J. Smith (10 stone 8lbs), whose contest was also of three rounds. Pedder's methods were indiscriminate, his knowledge of boxing fragmentary. In his style of attack one was reminded dimly of the habits of the mountain goat. Smith, however, had little more than pluck and a fondness for standing broadside to his opponent. In such a case the mountain goat has a distinct advantage, and Pedder gained the victory. F. McKew and J. Aldridge, catch weights, were next in order. Aldridge is tall and deliberate, McKew smaller of build and quicker to move. They boxed the best bout of the evening, and so evenly that a fourth round was gone through to decide the matter. Aldridge had the advantage in points and shook hands with McKew a delighted winner. Then, after an interval filled with the savour of the roast, came the joint itself—H. Lambert v. A Local Amateur. The contestant whose identity is thus hidden, proved to be tall and well-built. He rose quietly at the call of time. Not so Lambert, in whom the dramatic instinct is strong. He flung himself from his seat into the centre of the ring, flailing magnificently a pair of long arms. Then began a contest which—so far as he was concerned—approached the pantomimic. There was little or no science in it, only large gestures, exaggerated prancings. It was impressive—as a pantomime. As boxing it was saddening. The moral effect of it all seemed not to be lacking, however. Time after time a windmill wave of the arms, purposeless and ungraceful, would leave Lambert vitally exposed. The Local Amateur failed dismally to take advantage of this. Sometimes he got a blow in, more often he was retreating before a figure apparently compact of arms and legs. The show lasted for two rounds and part of a third, when the contest finished. The Local Amateur had had enough of it, Lambert was the winner, and everyone went out to where "riches coolies" hailed shrilly, and sleepy mafoos awoke at the voice of command.

Correspondence.

THE PECULIAR PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Permit me to draw attention to a mistake into which your "own correspondent" in London has fallen in the letter which appears in your issue of the 19th instant. The so-called "Plymouth Brethren" and the "Peculiar People" are not the same body as your correspondent assumes; the distinctive tenets of the latter are not held among the former.

I am, etc.,

C. F. H.

27th October.

"WOT CHER, MATE?" may be a rough form of salutation, but the kindness of its intention cannot be questioned; therefore it may not be out of place to adopt it here. Those who may be suffering from bad health can be speedily relieved from their misery by the aid of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. They are equally good for the old, young, or middle-aged. For weakness, lassitude, fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, measles, croup and similar complaints, these medicines cannot be equalled; whilst for skin diseases, sores, ulcers, scrofula and old wounds, they have effected cures in cases declared hopeless by eminent medical men. Full directions as to the use of these remarkable remedies are given to purchasers.

1600-99 234

17th Oct., 1899.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—This subject was recently before the Ratepayers of Shanghai and I therefore venture to send you an extract from the *Manchester Guardian* of the 16th of September, which should be of interest to many of your readers, and I ask that you be good enough to publish it in your journal.

I am, etc.,

WILLIAM D. LITTLE.

4th November.

"We print to-day a second article by Mr. Guy on electric tramway traction, in which the case for the conduit system is presented with much force. Particularly interesting to Manchester are the writer's remarks on the leakage of electricity under the two systems. In the conduit system electrolysis is almost impossible; but with the overhead trolley the damage done to water and gas pipes by stray electric currents has been found to be very considerable in America, and Mr. Guy thinks that the risk of such injury would be considerably greater in England, where the soil is softer and damper than in America. These considerations have a very pointed application in Manchester, where the same body that works the tramways will also be responsible for the repair of gas and water pipes. As Mr. Guy points out, a single breakage of gas or water pipe through electrolysis might involve a much larger sum than the difference between a mile of trolley and a mile of conduit road. On the whole, the case for the conduit system, so far as can be judged from American experience, is quite overwhelming in the more crowded streets of a city. There may be more justification for the trolley in the outlying districts purely on the ground of expense, but in the centre of a city we surely want the best possible system, irrespective of the initial cost."

AN INSTRUCTIVE COMPARISON.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—The *China Mail* of the 27th of October contains a paragraph which permits an interesting comparison to be shown. It is this:—

Salaries, pensions, and exchange compensation paid by the Colony of Hongkong in 1898, \$1,018,723 at exchange 72	Tls. 733,480
Total expenditure of Shanghai Municipality in 1898	Tls. 753,098
Loans and interest repaid ...	76,490
	676,608

These figures are highly instructive.

I am, etc.,

MUNICEPS.

4th November.

HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED. The only reliable preserver and restorer of the hair is ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, which closely resembles the oil matter nature provides for nourishing and stimulating its growth, without which the hair becomes dry, thin and brittle. It prevents baldness and scurf, strengthens the hair, and for children it lays the foundation of a luxurious growth. Also in a golden colour for fair and golden haired ladies and children. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, of Hatton Garden, London.

(3) alt. 21my-900 247 22nd May, 1899.

Poetry.

THE TRANSVAAL NATIONAL ANTHEM.

A correspondent has kindly sent us the following:—

I

Four-coloured waves o'er our dear land
The Transvaal flag on high,
And woe betide the impious hand
To haul it down should try!
Wave now aloft in our bright sky
Flag of the Transvaal free;
Our enemies before thee fly
And happier days shall be.

II

Full many a storm didst thou withstand
But staunch and true were we,
And now the storm has left our land
We'll ne'er abandon thee.
By Kaffirs, Lions, Britons, torn
Still waving o'er their heads,
And higher yet that flag is borne—
Their spite would tear in shreds.

III

For four long years we prayed, but still
Beneath the yoke did groan;
"Briton, we ask nor good nor ill—
Depart! Leave us alone."
The Briton then oppressed us more,
To arms we rose at last—
His insults long enough we bore,
His chains away we cast.

IV

And with God's help, we then the might
Of England overthrew,
And free once more our banner bright
Waves fair in spotless blue.
It cost us heroes' blood to gain,
More sore was England's fall.
The good Lord did our cause sustain,
We give him praise for all.

V

Wave high o'er our beloved land,
Wave Transvaal's colours four!
And woe betide the impious hand
Would haul thee down once more.
Wave thou aloft in our bright sky
Flag of the Transvaal free!
Our enemies before thee fly,
And happier days shall be.

—Translated in 1890 by J. Edward Clennell.

THE DERELICT.

I am rolled and swung, I am rocked and flung,
I am hammered and heaved and hurled,
I am tossed and wheeled, I am blown and reeled,
And battered around the world.

On the pushing tide I ride and ride,
Or loiter and loaf at ease;
With never a care, through foul or fair
I follow the fanny seas.

Men come not nigh when they pass me by,
For they fear me, every one.
As I cleave the grey of the dawning day,
Or drowse in the summer sun.

Past unknown isles, for miles and miles,
I wander away to where
The iceberg lifts and the salt spray drifts,
In the freezing arctic air.

I steal by the bars when the flame-winged stars
Have swarmed in the upper blue,
And the glow and shine of the drenching brine
Like white fire burns me through.

I haunt as a ghost the rock-girt coast
Where the bell-buoy loudly rings,
And the breakers leap to the mighty sweep
Of the night wind's sable wings.

I shake and moan, I creak and groan,
In the wrathful tempest when
The old sea raves and digs deep graves
For the jolly sailor men.

What matters time or what the clime
To a vagrant of the sea?
To live or die, oh, naught care I!
There is no port for me.

—Herbert Bashford, in *Songs from Page Sea*.

AFTER THE VERDICT—
SEPTEMBER 1899.

France, cloven in twain by fire of hell
and hate.
Shamed with the shame of men her
meanest born,
Soldier and judge whose names, in-
scribed for scorn,
Stand vilest on the record writ of fate,
Lies yet not wholly vile who stood so
great,
Sees yet not all her praise of old
outworn.
Not yet is all her scroll of glory torn,
Or left for utter shame to desecrate.
High souls and constant hearts of faithful
men
Sustain her perfect praise with tongue
and pen
Indomitable as honour. Storms may
toss
And soil her standard ere her bark
win home:
But shame falls full upon the Christless
cross
Whose landmark signs the holy
hounds of Rome.
ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE, in the
Nineteenth Century.

Miscellaneous.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

30th October.

(1) Ma Yü-K'un is appointed Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Chékiang. *Note:* This above is one of Generalissimo Jung Lu's principal general officers. He saw much service in Manchuria during the late war and is considered a very able officer.—*Translator*.

(2) Chang Kuo-lin is appointed Brigadier General of the Taiyuen Military division of Shansi province.

31st October.

LIGHTENING THE BURDEN OF THE PEOPLE.

(1) The Censor Hsü Shih-chia complained the other day that the cloth-weavers of Soochow are being burdened down by the numerous taxes that have been recently imposed upon them and prays that an investigation be ordered for the purposing of lightening the burden of these people. In connection with the above we at once ordered Tê Shou, Governor of Kiangsü, to investigate the charge and report truthfully to us. The said Tê Shou having been transferred to Canton, his successor, Lu Ch'uan-lin, now reports that the charge is untrue as no new taxes have recently been imposed upon the cloth-weavers of Soochow. As this is so there is no need of further reference to the matter; but as it is probable that there have been other exactions in this connection we hereby command that, from henceforth, the cloth-weavers of Soochow are to be left alone and any attempts to raise money from them are hereby interdicted for ever.

(2) P'u Ku (Imperial Clansman) is appointed Senior Vice-Commissioner of Octroi at the Chungwên-gate of Peking, and Hsi Lang-à (Manchu) Junior Vice-Commissioner of the same.

1st November.

Hsiang Wan-yung is appointed prefect of Chinkiang.

Note:—The above-named official is at present Commissioner of Public Works at Wootung and probably got this lucrative post through Katg Yi's recommendation.—*Translator*.

4th November.

(1) T'eng Hua-hsi, Governor of Anhui, is transferred to the Governorship of Shansi, vice Wang Chih-ch'un, who is transferred to Anhui.

Note:—The transfer to Anhui of Wang Chih-ch'un, who has not only had some military experience during the Nienfei Rebellion and the war in Tongking, but also has been several times abroad, is significant, as it points to the Central Government being now aware of the importance of the Yangtze Valley should complications arise between China and other Powers.—*Translator*.

(2) Li Ping-hêng, Imperial High Commissioner of Investigation in Lower Manchuria (Fêngtien), reports that he has discovered after a careful investigation that the prefect of Ch'angtu in that province has been guilty of cruelty and extorting from the people, and requests that punishment be administered to the culprit. We hereby command, that the said prefect Ch'ên Chên be forthwith cashiered and dismissed for ever from the public service.

MRS. ARCHIBALD LITTLE IN CHINKIANG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

While England is putting forth much energy to down the Boers, and America is bordering on Imperialism by trying to subdue the Filipinos, there are representatives from both of these countries waging a war on the time-honoured custom of foot-binding in the Celestial Kingdom. Long after General Sir George White and General Otis shall have completed their respective campaigns, Mrs. Archibald Little as General of the *Tien T'ai Hui* will be doing much marshalling of forces in this work for humanity.

The campaign of the latter General will be prolonged beyond that of the other two, not because of bad management on the part of the leaders, nor lack of enthusiasm on the part of "rank and file," but because a campaign of life is necessarily more prolonged and tedious than one of death.

On the evening of the 18th of October Mrs. Little reached this port on her second visit on behalf of the *Tien T'ai Hui*. On each of the two following days she lectured, first in the Baptist chapel, where both foreigners and natives listened for about two hours to the purpose, progress, and plans of the Society; and on the second day at the Methodist chapel, where the boys and girls from the boarding schools had a peculiarly good opportunity of becoming more minutely informed as to the importance of the Society.

The present officers of the society for Chinkiang are Mrs. Wallis, Hon. Secretary, with Miss White and Miss Martin as a committee of two to help further the interests among Chinese and foreigners. Quite a number have become members, something like \$100 having been received for membership fees.

Success to the "Heavenly Foot Society."

Chinkiang, 3rd November.

THE A. O. L. AT WASHINGTON.

Through the United States Senator from South Carolina a copy of *The Opinions of One Hundred Doctors on the effects of the Use of Opium* (édition de luxe), together with a communication mentioning the injurious effects of the opium traffic upon American Missions, and its threatening attitude towards foreign trade, and enquiring what would be the position of the Government in reference to the \$650,000 recently paid annually by the Opium Farmer in the Philippines to the Spanish?

The following reply is from the Secretary to the President:—

Executive Mansion,
Washington,

15th September, 1899.

MY DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, with enclosures from Rev. H. C. Du Bose, of Soochow, China, and to say that, by direction of the President, it has been brought to the attention of the Secretary of State for his consideration.

Very truly yours,

J. A. PORTER,

Secretary to the President.

Hon. Jno. L. McLAURIN,
United States Senate.

KANG YÜ-WEI.

We have received a letter in Chinese which we translate as follows:—"The Editor of the great newspaper, *North-China Daily News*, is reverentially requested to publish the following open letter to the Great Reformer Kang Yü-wei, for which favour the Honourable Editor will please accept the *kowtows* and reverential thanks of the whole Chinese nation who are lovers of justice and peace."

The open letter in question runs as follows:—

"We, the under-noted people of China who are lovers of justice and peace, herein reverentially ask after His Excellency Kang Yü-wei's health and prosperity. We sincerely trust that Your Excellency will sedulously take care of your person and refrain from acting rashly."

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

In a Corner of Asia. Being Tales and Impressions of Men and Things in the Malay Peninsula. By Hugh Clifford. Unwin's Overseas Library. In paper, 8vo., 279 pp. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1899. (1.6).

The Patten Experiment. By Mary E. Mann. Unwin's Colonial Library, New Set. In paper, 8vo., 307 pp. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1899. (2.6).

The Orient. Vol. xiv., No. 9. September, 1899. With a frontispiece by Prof. Hashimoto Gahō. Tokio, Japan.

The Child's Paper. November, 1899. With several illustrations. Shanghai: the Chinese Tract Society
World's Publications Supply London: W. H. Everett & Son.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. A clear and healthy complexion produced by using ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, the most soothing, healing, curative and refreshing preparation, and warranted harmless to the most delicate skin. It prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, heals Cutaneous Eruptions, Irritation, Stings of Insects, Eczema, Burns, imparts a luxuriant beauty to the complexion, and arrays the neck, hands and arms in matchless whiteness, unobtainable by any other means. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, and avoid poisonous imitations.

THE BANK OF CHINA AND JAPAN (LD.).

The following Circular has been issued to the shareholders:—"The working of the New Bank has resulted rather more favourably than in previous years at same date, and it is anticipated there will be again a reduction, consequent on recovery of Cds., in the amount of deficiency account on the 31st of December next. The appeal in the suit in New York Courts against an American shareholder in the Old Bank was not decided in June as was anticipated, but it is expected to obtain the decision during next month. The re-hearing of the suits in the Shanghai Mixed Court against Chinese shareholders was fixed for an early date in August last, but before this came on the Deputy (Shên Tun-ho) appointed by the Chinese Government to hear the appeal, who had been denounced for bribery, was sentenced by his Government to punishment, and the re-hearing is consequently indefinitely postponed."—*L. & C. Express*.

THIS MONTH'S SHOWER OF STARS.

The *Times of Ceylon*, through the kindness of Mr. H. O. Barnard, the Superintendent of Trigonometrical Surveys, gives its readers some details regarding the great shower of shooting stars due in November. An interesting point about the coming "stream of meteors," we are told, is that, previous to the year 126 of this era, the "stream" was travelling in a parabolic orbit around the sun, and about that time came under the influence of Uranus, which diverted the course of the "stream" and transformed it into an ellipse of a period of about thirty-three years—or thirty-three and a quarter years, to be more correct. This fact was made known by Leverrier, the great astronomer, about the middle of the present century. We now touch only one point of that orbit. The display occurs every year and reaches a maximum at every thirty-third year, after which it gradually gets less and less. In 1866 a small comet was found travelling in the same orbit, and coming just at the time when the display had reached the maximum, so that some connection between it and the "stream" was presumed. The maximum does not exactly happen upon one day, the earth taking some little time before it can get through the "stream." On the present occasion the "stream" at first will be shallow, commencing on the 12th of November, getting gradually thicker until the maximum is reached.

EARLY ON THE MORNING OF THE 14TH, and then tailing off. These meteors are what is generally known as retrograde meteors, and travel very swiftly. The radiant point—the point towards which the meteors appear to travel—will be at one o'clock in the morning. In Ceylon it will not be so intense as, for instance, in England. On the 14th, the moon will set at 3-30 in the morning. It will then be eleven days old and be exceedingly bright, so that there will be no chance of seeing a very fine shower until after the moon is set—that is, between 3.30 a.m. and sunrise at 5.50 a.m. It is impossible to predict exactly whether the shower will be an important one or otherwise, but, as there were very numerous showers in 1833 and in 1866, it is presumable, and very probable, that the showers this year will be

VERY INTERESTING TO WATCH.

In 1866 more than a thousand meteors of all hues, brightness, and sizes were counted in five minutes. These shooting stars are exceedingly small in volume and it is thought cannot possibly do any damage, the majority of them being burnt up long before they could reach the surface of the

earth. One or two may fall here and there, specimens of which are plentiful all the world over, but no danger is to be apprehended.

SIR CLAUDE ON THE SITUATION.

The following is the report in the *L. & O. Express* of Sir Claude Macdonald's speech at the China Association dinner:—

Mr. Chairman, Lord Loch, and Gentlemen,—I beg to tender my most sincere thanks for the very kind and cordial manner in which you have received the t-ast of my health. The making of speech s after dinner or otherwise is not the *métier* of a diplomat or of a soldier. It is certainly not one to which I am accustomed, and as it is more than three-and-a-half years ago since I last inflicted a speech upon an audience, I hope the present one will be indulgent and to give my many shortcomings. I do not propose to detain you for long, but I should like to emphasise one or two points with regard to British affairs and British interests in China. After a careful consideration of the conduct of affairs in the Far East during the past three or four years, and judging by the special knowledge which I, as Her Majesty's Representative, possess, I do not think that the pessimistic tone adopted by many critics of our policy is altogether justified by facts or results. I think we have, on the whole, more than held our own. (Cheers.) Many important results have been obtained, and it behoves us now to do our level best to improve and get good value out of what we have.

RESULTS ACHIEVED.

The results to which I would particularly allude, and which the Chairman is kind enough to put to my credit—though they are also to a very great extent due to the general support I have received and the cordial assistance which has been given to me by the China Association—are, briefly, the opening of the West River, the rectification of the Burma frontier, the opening of several new treaty ports, the opening of inland waters to steam navigation, and the granting of important railway and mining rights to British subjects; and I repeat that, these results having been obtained, it should be our policy to see that they are properly developed, and to be on the vigilant outlook for more. (Cheers.) I am of opinion that these results are not "concessions," as they are so often called, and as the Chinese Government is apt to look upon them; but they are results which, if carried out in a right and proper spirit and with liberality, will be of immense benefit to China herself and to civilisation generally. (Cheers.) Much adverse criticism has been levelled at the Chinese Government in that they do not carry out these so-called "concessions" in a proper spirit—indeed, that they take away with one hand what they give with another, or, at any rate, whittle down a measure until it becomes worthless. I regret to say that my experience somewhat justifies this criticism. There is, however, something to be said on the other side; also there are signs, I think, that China is becoming alive to her own interests in the matter of dealing out fair and liberal treatment to those who are willing to help her. With regard to what may be said on the other side, I will take the case of the regulations for inland navigation, which have been severely criticised, and which, if carried out, so say the critics, will entirely nullify the value of this important measure. In answer to these criticisms Sir Robert Hart, in a memorandum addressed to the British Legation, says that:—

"The opening of inland navigation to steam was in no way intended to abolish

provincial taxation or to kill native trade, and it is therefore not unreasonable to ask for a recognition of provincial conditions and assent to provincial requirements. The foreign trader fears that the restrictions which provincial officials call for will thwart development, and the provincial official fears that the development which the foreigner aims at will destroy revenue. But both the one and the other are alarmed, and perhaps unnecessarily, before the event, and plead from fears and not from facts."

Let us hope that this is the case. At any rate it is, I think, the only right to give these regulations a fair trial.

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA.

With regard to China becoming alive to the necessity of dealing out fair and liberal treatment to those who are willing to help her, I have recently had the opportunity of reading a report of Mr. Glass, late Chief Engineer, Public Works Department of India. Employed especially by the Peking Syndicate in survey work in the provinces in which this syndicate have secured most valuable railway and mining rights, Mr. Glass, who is an official of great experience, states that:—

"We mixed freely with the people and never experienced the slightest rudeness or incivility. Indeed, they welcomed us cordially and evinced the greatest interest in our expedition. We were asked many questions through our interpreters as to the objects of the mission, and when they were told that one of our objects was to open up the country with railways, they expressed the greatest delight at the prospect. The party met with unvarying courtesy and the greatest attention from the officials; at no time throughout the journey was the party subjected to any annoyance save in the matter of curiosity exhibited by the people, which at times was rather trying. The officials conversed with expressed a great desire to see the country opened up by railways and the mineral resources developed."

Captain Twiss, R.E., who was employed under Mr. Glass, surveying in another part of the country, says:—"I cannot omit bringing to your notice the facilities afforded us by the Chinese officials all along the route, and the excellent feeling displayed towards us by the people, who are apparently anxious to have the railway." This would seem to show that the people and some of the officials at any rate are alive to their country's interests, and are willing to help those who are desirous of developing her boundless resources.

LIFE AND PROPERTY IN CHINA.

Much has been said about the want of security to life and property in China, which paralyzes trade and thwarts all development. To a very great extent this is true, but the experiences of the gentlemen I have mentioned show that the people, if treated with tact and kindness, are amenable and friendly. Nevertheless, the history of China has been disgraced by scenes of lawlessness and cruelty, perpetrated on unoffending women and children, and devoted ministers of the Christian religion. The present unsettled state of the West River, owing to frequent and unpunished acts of piracy, is another case in point. I think that the Tsungli Yamèn are alive to the necessity of putting down these deeds of lawlessness with a firm hand. Shortly before I left Peking the President and members of the Board consulted me with regard to the best means of definitely putting an end to this deplorable state of affairs. I said hanging an official, the higher the better—I mean the higher the official—a Viceroy for choice, was the best and only way. (Laughter.) I admitted that my remedy was somewhat drastic; but then the disease was one which, by inviting foreign interference, was of such danger to the State that the

severest remedies were allowable, and, indeed, necessary. Whilst on the subject of the Tsungli Yamèn, it gives me great pleasure to place on record that, during the three years I have had dealings with the members of this body I have always received the greatest consideration and courtesy at their hands—(cheers)—and this is especially the case with the President, his Highness Prince Ch'ing, with whom my relations have throughout been most cordial and friendly. With regard to the many cases, grievances and others, which have been brought to my notice by British subjects in China, the vast majority have been thoroughly justified in the bringing, and I have endeavoured, I hope not altogether without success, to see them righted. The following little anecdote has, I venture to think, some slight bearing on one or two of the cases not included in the above category. An Englishman being in a tight place was rescued therefrom by a Scot. The Englishman, being duly grateful, said: "My friend, you have done me a good turn, and whenever you are in trouble and are in the right I will help you." "Oh, damn the right; it's when I'm in the wrong that I'm wanting help," was the reply. (Laughter.) Some of my good friends with grievances are not unlike this worthy Scot.

SELF-HELP & GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE.

There is one point I would venture to emphasise somewhat strongly; it is one upon which Lord Rosebery, in a recent speech at Bishop Auckland, when talking about British enterprise, dwelt with considerable insistence. He said:—

"The State was constantly being appealed to, to do everything for us from the cradle to the grave; but Parliament and the Government have already more to do than they can well undertake. The self-reliance and independent character of our people must at all hazards be maintained; when that failed the Empire would not be worth one minute's purchase."

This is equally true with regard to British enterprise in China, which must be, in the main at any rate, independent, individual, and self-reliant. The moment it ceases to be this and leans too much on State assistance it ceases to be enterprise, and I may say it ceases to be British. I cannot conclude these few remarks without acknowledging in this public manner my indebtedness to and appreciation of my Consular staff in China, more especially to the members of the Chinese Secretariat in Peking—Mr. Jordan, who put me in the right way when I first took up my post; Mr. Cockburn, who was my right hand during stirring and anxious times; Mr. Campbell, who stepped into the breach when Mr. Cockburn was incapacitated by illness; and Mr. Fulford, who temporarily and very worthily occupies the most important post of Chinese Secretary to the British Legation. The commercial and Consular interests of Canton and of the model settlement, and of Hankow have, I think you will allow, been splendidly looked after by Messrs. George Jamieson, Brenan, and Warren. And now it only remains for me to thank once again the members of the China Association for their most kind and cordial reception of me this evening, and for the unvarying and loyal support which they have accorded to me both here and throughout the Far East. In a few days I leave England to proceed to my post. I can assure you that the memory of this splendid reception and the knowledge that I still have your support will be of immense assistance to me in promoting and maintaining British interests in China. (Cheers.)

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]
THE TRIPLE QUEST.

A CHINESE TALE TOLD IN ENGLISH.
BY WM. ARTHUR CORNABY.

CHAPTER IV.

Leaving the knight to make his way with all speed to Ma Ch'iang's abode in search of the lost prefect, it must be related that the latter, after parting with his faithful retainer, ran along the road until he found a narrow path, clearly discernible in the light of the yet distant lanterns and torches of his pursuers, and imagining it to be his only chance, turned aside into the narrow path, little thinking that it led into the main road from which they had escaped by accident.

Seeing a little hut along the road with a light burning inside, he begged for shelter. But the owner replied: "Lord Ma sends his watchmen round here every day. How do I know who you may be, running along this time of night. Rest a bit outside, and then find some other hiding-place, or you will get us into trouble."

Thus repulsed, the young prefect ran on a few steps, looked round, and to his horror saw the lights making straight for where he was. He was at his wits' end, left the road, and lay down on the ground.

As may be guessed, the lights belonged to Ma Ch'iang's band. For finding his captive gone, he was duly alarmed. Chih Hua was secretly glad, but much puzzled to know who had let him out. Others said: "They cannot have gone far. Let us all go out in various directions and find them, and when we have brought them back consult afresh as to what to do next."

"Saddle the horses," cried Ma Ch'iang, "and search the premises, some of you."

The search resulted in the discovery that the garden door was open. So the whole band emerged with lanterns and torches, and took the road toward the city. They had gone a long way without result, and began to talk of returning. When one of them espied a man lying down not far from the roadside.

"Found! Found! Here he is!" they cried, as the lanterns revealed the identity of the man. And lifting him up, they placed him upon Ma Ch'iang's horse in front of that worthy, who exclaimed: "How dare you open the garden door and sneak away like this!"

The prefect in his agitation, thought that if he told how he had escaped, it would be likely to bring the heroic maiden into disgrace. So he replied sharply: "If you must know, it was because your wife had pity upon me."

"The good-for-nothing blockhead, to muddle matters like this!" muttered the villain, gnashing his teeth. Then to his followers: "Pack home!" And home they returned before long, and this time threw the prefect into the cellar-prison. "And don't let him go again, you fellows!" shouted Ma Ch'iang, "it's no trifling matter, I assure you!"

Then raging like thunder, he rushed to his wife's chamber, and cried, "You good-for-nothing, you! I'll tell you the prefect go like this! What do you mean by it?"

His wife calmly sat up in bed, and quietly asked, "What prefect?"

"Why, the scholar and the old man, surely."

"You dummy! Did I not have supper with you, and did I leave you for a moment since?"

Ma Ch'iang collapsed. Then putting on his sweetest smile, he said: "I've blamed you wrongly," and turned to go. But his wife exclaimed, "You come scolding and raging, and making no end of a fuss, and then turn away like that!"

"I was hasty," pleaded Ma Ch'iang with a fresh smile, "let me go and hold a consultation, and then I will come back, and make it up afterwards."

"None of your sweeties for me. You may save yourself that trouble. But what about the prefect? Has he escaped?"

Ma Ch'iang clapped his hands saying, "Luckily he has not. That is to say, we went after him on horseback and captured him again."

"Well done!" said she, with a cynical smile, "and you think we too can put the law-suit through all right, I suppose!"

"What law-suit?"

"Well, if you must seize one, why did you let the other one go? Won't he appeal to the authorities and send soldiers by the thousand to find out the prefect? Won't they demand him of us? Not a very insignificant law-case this, I fancy!"

"Alas! alas!" cried Ma Ch'iang, all of a tremble, "I must go and consult with the others." And off he ran to his Institute of National Defence.

Then his wife called for Fung-chen. But she was nowhere to be found; and the keys were all gone, too. So she guessed by what means the prefect had been rescued.

Ma Ch'iang opened the proceedings by telling his friends what his wife had said. Chih Hua and Shên received the message in silence. The former seemed stupefied with alarm. The rest said: "It will never do to wait till the soldiers come, and then talk about resisting them. Best to kill the prefect. That will stop his mouth. Then when the soldiers come to-morrow, we can say we know nothing about him. If we all swear it with might and main, they will have to believe us. And besides it's the only way to do. Roll the whole matter off your shoulders, my lord, and shine out a very hero. And if you fail, you have us here, united in purpose and prowess to save you. Then we can all of us go off to the Prince of Hsiangyang. Is not the whole plan an excellent one?"

While Ma Ch'iang listened to this harangue, his heart began to swell with martial dignity and valour, and immediately calling Ma Yung, he ordered him to go to the cellar-prison and put an end to the prefect. Which done, he was to cast the body into an old well in the back yard.

"I will go too, and help Ma Yung," said Chih Hua.

"All the better if you will," said Ma Ch'iang.

When they reached the door, Chih Hua said to the sentinels: "You go and rest. We have come at the commander's orders to relieve you. If the prisoner escapes again, that is our look-out, not yours." So they went off to rest, glad enough to be relieved of all responsibility.

"Why did you send them away?" asked Ma Yung.

"Because the business is secret. Why let every one know it?"

"Who is to go in first?"

"I will," said Chih Hua. Then when the door was opened, he said, "Where is the sword?"

"Here."

"Give it me." And taking it, he swung it round and killed Ma Yung. Then to the prefect, "Stay here awhile, and I will come back and save you."

He lifted up the corpse, carried it into the back-yard, and threw it into the well. Then he came back in all haste. And lo and behold! The prefect had disappeared!

Chih Hua was startled beyond measure. Then he recovered himself, and thought: "This is a bit of Shên's doing. I half guessed that he wanted to save the prefect himself. I must go and see." So he went hurriedly and softly to the Institute and peeped in. They were all there, Shên included. So he scaled the wall, got outside, and looked about carefully.

As he did so, he caught sight of a shadow disappearing into a copse. He followed it, and heard a voice saying: "Friend Chih Hua, it is myself." And he recognised the tones to be those of the Knight of the North.

"Good. I have a helper, then. Where is the prefect?"

"There, under that tree."

Then in consultation with the prefect, it was arranged that Ma Ch'iang should be seized the following night at the beginning of the second watch; and Chih Hua was to help from within the house. The prefect, however, on adding his thanks, said that he had gone through so much during the last day or so, that he had little strength left to walk to the city. And besides, he did not know the way.

While he was speaking, the sound of horse-hoofs was heard, and anon a voice said softly: "I have brought the prefect's horse."

"Just in the nick of time," said Chih Hua to his young hopeful, for it was he.

"Bring the horse here."

"Who is that lad?" asked the Knight.

"A young pupil of mine, named Ai Hu, a boy with a lot of pluck in him." And to the lad's great delight, he introduced him to the Knight, of whose doughty deeds he had heard much.

"Now go back," said the knight, "for fear of arousing suspicion. I will see the prefect safely into town."

As the two returned, Chih Hua asked Ai Hu, "How did you manage it?"

"Oh," said the lad, "I followed you to the prison and saw you kill Ma Yung, so I knew it was all right. But I thought the prefect might be too tired and nervous to walk, so I saddled his horse, and waited for you near the copse. But how soon you came!"

"The prefect was saved by the Knight not by me," said Chih Hua.

"I do wish it had been light enough to have seen him. You have told me so much about him."

"No hurry!" said Chih Hua, "he will be here again at the second watch."

The lad guessed the meaning of that, and enquired no further.

"All right!" and the lad was off like a breath of wind, and over the wall in an instant. Chih Hua followed at another point pleased at the abilities of his young pupil, and from the direction of the cellar-prison he entered the Institute saying it was all right, and Ma Yung had thrown the body into the well.

Meanwhile, as the Knight accompanied the prefect toward the city, he related how that he had found both Fung Chen and Er Chung. Then, as the city walls appeared before them, the Knight pointed out the *yamen*, and said that he himself had better not go further for fear of his presence causing talk, but that the chief *yamen*-runners had better meet him at the appointed time, half a mile from the villain's house, in the temple of the god of pestilence.

The prefect dismounted and thanked him for his gallant services, and on remounting, his friend had gone.

The *yamen* was reached, the Major *Dono* hurriedly took the horse in charge, and led his master into the study, where his serving-lad waited upon him.

The lad brought basin and towel, and change of garments, and asked, as the mandarin was sipping his tea, where the morning meal was to be laid.

"Has Er Chung returned yet?" asked the prefect. And hearing that he had not, said he would await his return before eating. Some light refreshment was brought in, however, which the prefect partook, waiting on and on with growing anxiety.

It was noon before Er Chung came back. He was overjoyed to see his master really safe this time. Their meeting was an affecting one, for though their separation had not been a long one as hours go, yet both had escaped from imminent peril, and had much to relate. Er Chung's delay was caused by his first accompanying Fung Chen to the house of old Wang. The other maiden was already there, and her

gratitude was unbounded when she saw Fung Chen. And as Wang had a scholarly son, it was only good manners to send him away. His destination was the county prison, where he would wait upon the old man Ts'ui, and cheer him with the news. All that had to be arranged before Er Chung took his departure, hiring a mule for the journey.

Then the prefect told his own tale, and the plan for seizing Ma Ch'iang, at which his old retainer was overjoyed. The meal was brought in, and the prefect made Er Chung sit down with him at the same table.

Then enquiries were made as to who had been appointed heads of the *yamen* runners for the day. The two men, named Wang K'ai and Chang Hsiung were called into the study and appointed to their task. They were to take twenty picked men, armed with swords under their garments, and go by various routes to the temple of the god of pestilence, and to wait there till lamp-lighting, when they would receive orders from a certain personage who was minutely described to them. If there was any failure, they were to be severely punished, and as the business was to be kept quite secret, there was to be no whispering abroad.

To return to Ma Ch'iang; the prefect had been put out of the way it seemed, but the villain was anything but comfortable in his mind. Ma Yung was missing. Had he fled after murdering the prefect? Or had he slipped and fallen into the well? All this uncertainty was not conducive to peace of mind, and then "thousands of soldiers" might appear any moment, as his wife had said. What a commotion that would cause! So Ma Ch'iang was in a state of terrible suspense, now gasping now sighing, until at last he resolved to give a feast to his band of scoundrels, as a sedative to his nerves.

They sought to divert his mind by boasting of heroic contempt of life; of indifference to death; of braving all consequences; of decapitation being no more than the breaking of a boil; of pain that pained not; and of torture that but made the brave soul more constant. And all the while he was starting and twitching in an agony of suspense.

An underling of his entered, and all in a cold sweat Ma Ch'iang gasped, "Have the soldiers come?"

"No, my lord, the rents from certain hamlets."

"Receive them, then! Why did you startle me like that?" And he sat down to his feasting once more. Then lifting up his head he saw another of his underlings standing at the door, moving his lips as though to speak.

"Don't talk to me! Yes or no? Have the soldiers come?"

"No my lord, I've just received the rents from the hamlets toward the east."

"What a fuss to make! Take the money to the office, do! Bothering me like this!" And all day nothing pleased him. He was all frowns and ejaculations.

But as nothing came to pass all day, he began to grow calmer toward evening. "No one has come," he said to his associates, "and that old-head must certainly be dead."

"Of course he is!" they exclaimed. "An old fellow like that. The frights he has had have been quite enough to kill him. He must be dead, as you say, my lord. Pray set your mind at ease upon that point."

Two of their number, however, took in the situation. Chih Hua knew what was really happening, and did not speak; and the wily Shên, seeing that matters looked ugly, had retired on a plea of indigestion. The rest were so many sneaking grovellers who but knew how to gobble and guzzle, and what with their flatteries and toasts, they managed at length to get their master to throw dull care to the winds.

When well-drenched, Ma Ch'iang got up and went within to greet his wife, laughing and boasting before her in a forced and ridiculous manner until she was quite out of countenance. She thought it best to send a message to his uncle Ma Ch'ao-hsien at Court, in case things did not go so swimmingly as was hoped.

At this Ma Ch'iang began to get quite merry, and drank tea with his wife as though he was the most virtuous husband and loyal subject in the land. And as it was now the second watch of the night, they went within, and prepared to rest; when a visitor entered, with a glittering sword in his hand.

The old villain was seized with tremour; he fell on his knees and wailed for mercy. But the Knight said calmly; "No bawling allowed!" Then quietly cutting down the silken cord that secured the bed curtains, he bound Ma Ch'iang and his wife, and gagged their mouths with a small garment or two. Then he went out into the garden and clapped his hands thrice.

At this signal, Wang K'ai, Chang Hsiung, and their band of official underlings, who had met the knight at the temple earlier, came out of their hiding-places and received their final instructions for seizing Ma Ch'iang, and leaving his wife untouched.

While they were proceeding to carry out their orders, however, there was a sound of many voices. For a certain waiting-maid, passing Ma Ch'iang's window, and hearing no sound, gently broke the paper window with the tip of her finger, looked in, and saw the two lying there bound. Then she hurried to tell the rest of the slave-girls, and they told the steward, who went to the Institute of National Defence and gave the alarm.

Seizing their weapons, the mighty men of valour proceeded forth, prepared to offer a gallant resistance.

The Knight having anticipated as much, had ordered the official runners to look after the prisoner, while he would cope with the rest single-handed. So he went forth and faced the "National Defenders," who seeing him, began to waver as they saw him.

"What a physique!" exclaimed one.

"What a flashing sword!" exclaimed another.

"You attack him, brother!"

"No, you!"

"You go in front, and I'll go behind!"

"No! No!"

At length one bolder than the rest proceeded to fit a bolt to his bow-string. But with a sudden flash of the knight's good sword, the bolt broke with a sharp clang, and fell to the ground in twain. Then others tried the same experiment, but with like result. The magic blade seemed everywhere at once, and some of the broken bolts flew back among the archers and those of the bolts that did not break, flew back and hit the archers.

Then one of the warriors tried to give the knight a side-thrust. But round swung the good sword, and the number of braves was reduced by one.

Seeing this they cried: "It's no use! there's magic in that sword! It's anything but child's play, this!" And away they ran helter-skelter to the Institute of National Defence, locking the door, barring the windows, putting out the light, and huddling together, hardly daring to breathe.

The warriors having retired, the knight found that Ma Ch'iang had been secured, and that Chih Hua had had the villain's horse saddled, that he might ride to the *yamen*.

Ma Ch'iang having mounted, looked round and saw Chih Hua and the lad Ai Hu following, and sighed to think that of all the followers he had fed and feasted for so long only two remained faithful. His meditations on the instability of human friendship were most affecting to him. But seeing that Ai Hu had a bundle on his

back, he consoled himself by imagining that it contained a change of clothing, with the aid of which he would present a better figure at court; and he generously resolved to reward the lad with his special favour, when once he should return home in peace.

But before the party reached the *yamen*, Chih Hua and Ai Hu parted from the rest, and the knight also left the company to secrete himself near the place, so as to gain news of any fresh developments among the warriors of "National Defence."

These latter, after mutual consultation, fixed upon the plan of going over to the Prince of Hsiang-yang *en masse*. There was nothing more to be hoped for from Ma Ch'iang. But, alas, where were the travelling expenses to come from?

"Demand them of Ma Ch'iang's wife," suggested one.

"With her husband under arrest, she will hardly give us anything to enable us to go elsewhere," said another.

Only one method remained. It was to personate the followers of the knight, and then to seize all the treasure which the house contained. And this they proceeded to do, shouting out that they belonged to the Knight of the North (Peh-hsia), and righteously indignant at the oppression of the poor that Ma Ch'iang had been perpetrating so shamelessly, had come to recompense the oppressed out of his ill-gotten gains.

His wife had long before this been unbound by her maids, and after prolonged weeping and wailing, was now trying to rest awhile with the bed-curtains drawn. Hearing voices, she secreted herself under the bedding, until the rascally retainers had finished rifling her boxes. Then in the morning, she ventured to emerge, and found all the valuables of the household gone. So, summoning up all her presence of mind, she made out a list of the losses, declared the robber to be one Peh-hsia (the Knight of the North), sent the list to her husband's friend the county mandarin, and dispatched a swift messenger with a letter to her husband's uncle at the capital, for his influence at Court was great.

Meanwhile Ma Ch'iang had been brought to the prefectural *yamen*, and losing no time, Er Chi-tsou donned his robes, called in the prisoner, and proceeded to judge the case.

He first inquired into the capture of the maidens Li Fung-chen and the daughter of the old man Ts'ui. To which Ma Ch'iang replied that they had been taken as an equivalent for heavy debts due to him, and had not been seized in any nefarious sense of the word.

Then the prefect asked why the prisoner had dared to entice an official on to his premises by false pretences. And Ma Ch'iang replied by asking how a mandarin of his rank could possibly have been seen near his house like one of the populace. And if the prefect had indeed been seized and imprisoned, how came he to be at this precise moment sitting on the bench and judging the case?

Such logic but angered the prefect, who ordered him twenty blows (with the hand) on his mouth. And as the prisoner did not confess, he ordered forty blows with the bamboo—according to the usual procedure in Chinese law-courts. Ma Ch'iang being still obstinate, the two maidens Li and Ts'ui were called in to confront him, in whose presence the old rascal now declared that they came to him of their own free will, and had not been seized at all.

But just at this juncture of affairs, there came messengers from the country mandarin, giving an account of the wholesale robbery of Ma Ch'iang's effects by a certain so-called Knight of the North. The prefect was puzzled, but having no option, remanded the case. Then he called in the heads

of the underlings and inquired minutely into all the circumstances of the arrest.

They replied satisfactorily, and protested that they had not touched a thread of Ma Chi-ang's belongings. And feeling assured that they had not, the prefect ordered some of their number to try and find out the facts of the case.

Then he called for the scholar Li, whose daughter had done him such good service, and exhibited to him her half of the jade lotus. The scholar could not refrain his tears as he listened to the tale, and knew that his daughter was safe among good friends.

Then, in reply to the prefect's inquiries, Li related how that his home had been near the Yangtze in days gone by, and how that one day he saw a body floating down, secured it, and as he was preparing it for honorable interment, found a jade lotus round the neck of the corpse and took possession of it for future identification. But his little daughter seeing the trinket, had taken such a fancy to it that he had allowed her to wear it ever since. "But why, Sir, should you want to know all this?" he asked.

It was now the prefect's turn to weep, as he produced his own half of the lotus, fitted the two together, and told the tale of his own parentage and upbringing. The other tried to comfort him by saying that his noble father had been honourably cared for after death — a very large item in Chinese filial duties.

The prefect restrained his tears, and with heartiest gratitude thanked the scholar for his kindness to the dead, and inwardly meditated upon the nobility of character shown by the scholar's daughter who had rescued him. He accordingly treated Li as an honoured guest, and commissioned his retainer Er Chung to represent to him how that the reunited lotus seemed to be a heaven-designed token of betrothal, if all agreed thereto.

The scholar glowingly assented on behalf of his daughter.

Then a marriage was arranged between T'sui's daughter and the scholarly son of his relative Wang. To this there was neither let nor hindrance, but as the prefect's own affairs were still very complicated, he could only send his trusty retainer with the reunited lotus-token to visit his mother in the Temple of the White Robes, and beg her to join her son when once he had fulfilled the third condition, and then in her presence he would be free to complete his own marriage with his deliverer, the noble maiden Li Fung-chen.

(To be continued.)

Law Reports.

H.B.M.'s SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 30th October.
Before Sir NICHOLAS J. HANNEN,
Chief Justice.

PAO HUNG HONG v. HOLLIDAY,
Wise & Co.

His Lordship gave judgment in this case as follows:—

In this case the Pao Hung Hong are the plaintiffs and Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co. are the defendants. The important paragraphs of the petition and answer are:—Of the petition, paragraph 3, which states that "on or about the 30th and 31st of May, 1899, the plaintiffs paid to the defendants the sum of Tls. 633 as purchase money for 140 cases or thereabouts of soap;" and of the answer the fifth paragraph, which states that "the defendants admit that in or about the month of May, 1899, they received a sum of Tls. 633, but they deny that they received the said sum from or for account of the

plaintiffs." I might decide the case shortly upon these statements. I consider that the evidence before me has proved the 3rd paragraph of the plaintiffs' petition and has not proved the 5th paragraph of the defendants' answer. But I will go into the case a little more fully than that. It appears that the plaintiff, in consequence of representations which were made to him or to his servants by someone who represented himself as being an agent of the defendants went to the defendants with what was called a contract invoice.

Mr. Phillips—Did I understand your Lordship to say "went to the defendants?"

His Lordship—Yes, went to the defendants with a contract invoice or contract invoices. Then what took place was very carefully described by Mr. Kaye, who said that his practice in all such cases was the same, and no doubt it had been carried out when the plaintiff came. Mr. Kaye said: "A person presents a contract or a contract invoice on which the name of the dealer is stated. I take no notice of who presents the contract or contract invoice. I look up the day book and ask the dealer as to how much he wants to take and how much money he wants to pay. If I think the money is right for the amount of cargo I make out a delivery order, in the name of the contract or contract invoice. Then as soon as the money is paid over the delivery order comes to me again to be signed, authorising the man to take the cargo. I did so in this case with the names of Ho Chee and Koong Chee. I had no reason to believe that these were not taking delivery." Thus we see that the plaintiff or his servants went to the defendants on several occasions and this procedure was no doubt gone through. He paid his money and got his delivery orders and went and got delivery of the cargo. On the 30th and 31st of May he went and paid his money. I have no doubt Mr. Kaye made out the three delivery orders of those dates, though he seems to have signed one and not the others.

Mr. McNeill—That signature was put on, your Lordship, after these proceedings were taken, and merely that the order might serve as a sample.

His Lordship—Well, then the whole three are in exactly the same position. The man came in and paid his money. Mr. Kaye makes out the delivery orders and sends the man in to the compradore's office. The man pays his money, it is shroffed, or the bank orders are looked at, and then he brings back to Mr. Kaye either a receipt or a statement that it has been paid. But when he comes to ask for the delivery order Mr. Kaye says, "No, on this occasion I am not going to give you a delivery order." I consider that an implied contract arose when the man had paid his money and when Mr. Kaye had made out, though not signed the delivery orders. Therefore when the money was passed as correct Mr. Kaye should have signed the delivery orders. The petition has therefore been made out, and paragraph 5 of the answer has not been made out. And when the matter came to be explained, when the plaintiff goes to Mr. Hutchison, the latter says to him, "No, I thought I was delivering to Ho Chee and Koong Chee." Thus a mistake has been made. There was a mistake on the part of the defendants in receiving it, because they thought it was paid by Ho Chee and Koong Chee. I say nothing one way or the other as to whether they could have retained the money if it had been paid in by Ho Chee and Koong Chee. The plaintiff was entitled to believe that he was going to get the soap, and therefore he is entitled to the return he asks for. I will simplify the matter by giving judgment for the plaintiff for Tls. 633 with interest at 7 per cent, which is the current rate. Costs will be allowed in the ordinary way.

3rd November.

SAMSON v. EVANS.

This was an application, by the plaintiff, Alexander Samson, as administrator of the estate of the late Henry Dowell Patch, for an order directing him to carry on the trade or business of the deceased for a period of six months from the date of such order. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. A. C. Platt (Messrs. Stokes and Platt) for the defendant, Algernon Montford Adams Evans.

Mr. Platt said the summons had been served on Mr. Evans, but he had an application to make before it was heard. The summons had only been served on Monday, and on the three following days the offices of the Court had been closed. He had been instructed by his client to file a petition for the winding up of the estate in bankruptcy, but the doing so had been for this reason delayed. He thought, accordingly, that the summons should stand over until the petition was heard, or perhaps that it would be better that both should be heard at the same time.

Mr. Wilkinson admitted that there had been some difficulty with the filing of the petition, but thought Mr. Platt's duties in this matter were simply to oppose or agree to the summons. Any action Mr. Platt might take or might be disposed to take should be postponed until the question of the disposal of the business in the meantime had been settled. If something was not done valuable assets of the estate would be wasted for the benefit of none.

His Lordship mentioned the nature of the application and remarked that the administrator was in a position to carry on the business. Why was this application made?

Mr. Wilkinson, in reply, quoted Williams on the Law of administrators, but

His Lordship replied that according to Williams the administrator could carry on the business for the purpose of realisation, and was entitled to indemnification. As, however, this application had been made to the Court he assumed that something more than this was desired. The plaintiff wanted him (his Lordship) to determine whether it was a good thing that the brewery in question should be carried on. He certainly could not make up his mind upon the matter there and then. He would need evidence on many points which would naturally arise.

Mr. Wilkinson pointed out that the estate consisted in part of raw materials, such as hops, which if they were not used at once would be ruined.

His Lordship said that the position was that if the administrator carried on the business simply he could do so without coming to the Court, but if he wanted the Court to go into the question of whether it was a good thing to carry on the business he (his Lordship) must go thoroughly into the question, and have evidence before him.

Mr. Wilkinson pointed out that Williams said it was better for the administrator to have the protection of the Court in such a case.

His Lordship—Then I must have evidence, and go fully into the matter.

Mr. Wilkinson accordingly asked that his application should be adjourned. He pointed out, however, that it had nothing to do with any bankruptcy proceedings, and mentioned that the claim against the estate by the defendant had not even been put in.

Mr. Platt replied that this was done on the 7th of October.

His Lordship stopped the further discussion of this matter by saying that it was quite impossible for him to do anything on the papers which he had before him, and without any evidence.

Mr. Wilkinson suggested that the summons be adjourned and that his Lordship should state what evidence he required.

His Lordship did not agree to state what evidence should be brought up, and, in answer to Mr. Platt, said he did not see what his petition had to do with the particular matter before them.

Finally the hearing of the summons was adjourned until Tuesday the 14th instant.

H.B.M.'s POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 31st October.

Before E. H. BURROWS, Esq.,
Police Magistrate.

R. v. THOMPSON.

Thomas Thompson, unemployed, was charged with stowing himself away on the P. & O. str. *Malacca* on the 23rd instant.

Captain Edward Andrews, in command of the *Malacca*, said it had been reported to him after they left Hongkong that the accused had been found walking about the deck. He had given his name as James or Thomas Thompson. Captain Andrews had warned the man that he would be handed over to the police at Shanghai, but at this port the man left the ship before this could be done.

Thompson asked the witness whether he recognised him, but Captain Andrews was obliged to admit that he was not the man against whom he had laid information.

The prisoner admitted that he was a stowaway, but said that there were others, and he had never come on deck.

His Worship signified that the captain had failed to prove the charge against the man.

Inspector Hadley then stated that when he was a sergeant in the Royal Welch Fusiliers he had known the prisoner as Sharkey. He was a deserter, and witness could identify him, as he had known him for two years.

His Worship dealt with the more serious charge of desertion, accordingly, and ordered Thompson to be detained until he could be handed over to the military authorities.

THE MIXED COURT.

At the Mixed Court on Monday morning before Mr. Chang (deputy magistrate) and Mr. S. F. Mayers (British assessor), a manager of a likin office, with full credentials from the Taotai for same, was charged with collecting likin in the Settlement, the office being situated at No. 963, North Soochow Road. Chief Inspector Howard and Detective-Inspector Armstrong prosecuted and produced documents and proclamations from the Taotai and Provincial Treasurer authorising the department. The Court ordered that the bail (Tls. 1,000), documents and proclamations, etc. seized by the Police be retained until the question is settled between the Consular Body and the Chinese authorities. In the meantime the likin office is to be closed. —A Mixed Court runner was charged with arresting a man in the Settlement on a Mixed Court warrant, without the aid of the Police. It seems that the runner took the man for whom the warrant was issued into a tea-shop in the Chekiang Road on the 28th instant to talk matters over. News in the meantime was given to the Laoza Police Station of the affair, by the Mixed Court interpreter, and the runner was arrested. The assessor asked if a runner had a warrant in his possession for the arrest of a certain man, and on his way to the police station met that man, whether the runner could arrest him. Detective-Sergt. Johnson stated he could if he called a police constable. The assessor explained that the runners said a police constable was never willing to do so but that if the runner was caught by them

in the act of taking the accused to the station the runner so doing would be arrested by them (the police) for illegally arresting. Detective Sergt. Johnson explained that the police would do all they could. The runner was given a month's imprisonment. Soon after this sentence was pronounced all the runners of the Court knelt down and requested that the prisoner should be detained at the Mixed Court instead of the Police Station. This was denied them and they had to be moved almost forcibly by Sikh constables. —A man concerned with about 16 others was charged with assaulting complainant and stealing \$14 from his person in the Mohawk village and was given 300 blows and one month's hard labour. —A polisher in the employ of Messrs. Lawrie Smith & Co., was fined his wages for the month of October and given five days' imprisonment for inducing other men in the same employ to go on strike. —On Wednesday morning before Mr. Chang (deputy magistrate) and Mr. S. F. Mayers (British assessor), a man was charged with being in possession of a license for a hand-cart which belonged to Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. Mr. A. Johnson of the tax department stated the loss of the license was reported to the tax office some three or four months ago and a duplicate granted. A few days ago accused came to the office with the license desiring it to be changed, thinking it was a monthly one whereas it was for the current year. The case was remanded until Friday morning. —Mr. W. Dobie, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., prosecuted a man for stealing two anchors and cables from his firm's wharf and cargo-boats. Accused was given 300 blows, one month, and deportation. —On Thursday morning before Mr. Weng (magistrate) and Dr. Barchet (American assessor), a man was charged with a number of others not in custody with molesting women employees of the Lunhua Filature whilst on wheelbarrows returning to their homes in the evening. Inspector Bourke pressed for exemplary punishment such as caning and accused was sentenced to one month's caning and 300 blows. Mr. Gandossi who represented the mill expressed himself as quite satisfied with the sentence. —Mr. E. A. Hewett of the P. & O. Company prosecuted a coolie for throwing bales of cotton off the Co's steamer *Pekin* at Wongsung with intent to steal same. Mr. Hewett stated that, whilst work had been knocked off for tiffin, accused with others had thrown an unknown quantity of bales over the side of the ship into boats alongside. Accused had been caught and two bales recovered on shore. The other men after some chasing escaped. Accused denied complicity, but Mr. Hewett called an officer of the ship and about six other witnesses. He was given 200 blows. The contractor (or stowaway) at the request of Mr. Hewett was cautioned. —A rich coolie was charged with being in possession of a brown, soft felt, alpine-shaped hat belonging to some-one in Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's office, and being unable to account for same. He received one day's imprisonment. —On Friday morning before Mr. Weng (magistrate) and Mr. S. F. Mayers (British assessor), Mr. T. W. King-mill charged his head office-boy with extorting \$1,068 by means of threats of eviction, from some tenants of houses of which Mr. King-mill was the agent. The "squeeze" had probably been going on for the past twelve months. The case was remanded for a week. —Sergt. Spottiswood prosecuted a man for driving a lame mule in a carriage on the Bubbling Well Road on the 2nd instant. Fine \$5. —The Mixed Court runner who was sentenced on the 30th ultimo to a month's imprisonment had his sentence altered to a \$10 fine. It seems that the person against whom the warrant had been issued was a friend of the native interpreter of the Court. This man was

known to be an inveterate gambler and a keeper of gambling houses. The interpreter was in receipt of a regular monthly payment in respect of his protection. The trouble arose through the interpreter's avariciousness in not dividing the money with the runners. Inspector Wilson stated that on the 30th inst. a runner requested the usual aid of the police to arrest a man for whom a warrant had been issued. Soon afterwards the Mixed Court interpreter appeared with the same request. The police proceeded to the place—a tea-shop in Chekiang Road—where the man in question had been dragged forcibly by the runner. The latter was taken on a charge of illegal arrest and the gambler was also apprehended. The assessor remarked that the runner was simply watching the man until the arrival of the police, and that the real party at fault was the interpreter, who interfered in a matter without right. He also pointed out that the more difficulties the police placed in the way of the runners the more difficulties the police would experience. The blame attached to the runner he thought was trifling. Inspector Wilson said he thought that the runners arrested the man, took him into the tea-house, and, not being able to obtain a sufficient "squeeze," informed the police of the warrant. The interpreter of course reported the matter to extricate his blackguardly friend from the toils of the runners and offered bail. The assessor said he did not want any friction caused between the police and the runners, as each could help the other in tracking criminals. The runners complained that the police, when asked in the street to arrest a man, in every case refused. Inspector Wilson thought this was hardly the case. The Court found that this arose out of information given by the interpreter at the Mixed Court, who exaggerated the circumstances. He had been dismissed by the magistrate. The sentence of one month on the runner was revised to a fine of \$10 and he was discharged. —On Saturday morning before Mr. Weng (magistrate) and Mr. Einsinger (German assessor), a native painter and contractor was charged with being in possession of a hand-cart, the property of the Shanghai Gas Co. Inspector Bourke stated that accused had changed the body of the cart, which bore a stamp of the Gas Co., but the vehicle was recognised by the wheels, which were of a special design and worth \$170. Accused was fined \$5 and the cart was ordered to be returned to the rightful owners.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

For Londoners there is no need to describe the Lord Mayor's Show. For others we may say that it is a procession which is to be seen every 9th of November, when the New Lord Mayor takes office, and proceeds, attended by the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Councilmen, with bands of music, and with banners flying of all the City Guilds, to the Exchequer Court to be sworn in. Then, at night, follows the Lord Mayor's annual banquet, in the Guildhall—a mighty deed of drinking and feeding.

Every year since 1501 have these gustatory festivities been held there—about 400 of them altogether.

What beasts of the field and birds of the air have gone to the manufacture of that long series of official feasts. Alas! for Time's fatal touch. They have passed into Limbo, and so have most of the men that ate them. Solemn and instructive thought!

And they ran into money withal. The cost of the Lord Mayor's Show, dinner included, is about £3,500, of which his lordship pays half and each sheriff one-fourth. Surely the Lord Mayor hath ways to spend his £10,000 a year—even if it is twice the salary of the Prime Minister.

Not all the people who march in the Lord Mayor's procession get a chance to

put their legs under the tables at the Lord Mayor's banquet. Oh, no—nor anything like it. The elephants and camels are omitted, of course; and the policemen, the soldiers, the sailors, the beefeaters, etc., must content themselves with their ordinary rations, and a good job for them too.

Because the guests at the big feed will eat too much and drink too much. They always do. And then the miseries of the day after! Sharp indigestions, paroxysms of biliousness, awful "heads" and collapsed nerves are on the list. The Habitual Dyspeptics—at least half the honourable and distinguished company—groan under the onset of their Intimate Enemy and wish they had stopped outside with the parties who were not invited.

But the remedy that pulled them through last year (Mother Seigel's Syrup) soon sets matters to rights. The bowels are relieved of their load, the liver resumes work, the stomach digests the tough stuff that was so recklessly thrown into it, and they look back at the Lord Mayor's banquet as Wellington looked at the French after the battle of Waterloo. Eat what you like, but keep "Mother Seigel" close at hand.

o 255 6th Nov., 1899,

INTIMATE STRANGERS.

Suppose a man to have lived fifty years without ever having seen the reflection of his own face. Now lead him before a mirror and let him have a look. He will, of course, recognise the outlines and general appearance of his body; but his features will be as new and strange to him as those of a person he has never before met. Yet he has worn that mask all his life; has touched it with his hands times beyond counting; has by means of it expressed the feelings and passions of half a century; has heard its peculiarities remarked upon by others—yes, bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh as it is, the glass presents it to his gaze as a novelty. Fortunately Nature has so made us that we are commonly satisfied with our looks, otherwise this man might curse the hour he first beheld his own countenance.

On a page of a book which lies on my table this bright morning, is a picture which—were it published without title or description—probably the most of us would not understand; yet the original is vitally important to every human being. No mirror throws back its structure to the eye, nor has the owner ever laid hands on it. Nevertheless its name is daily on our lips, and on its faithful performance of duty largely depend our efficiency and happiness.

Still, people are continually alluding to it in words of wailing and complaint. They find no end of fault with it when it goes wrong, and when it goes right seldom pay it the compliment of doing good work. "The way of the world," you remind me; "alas! the way of the world."

For example here is one who says that, in the early part of 1890, she began to suffer from a bad stomach and indigestion. Now the stomach tries to be good and not bad. It makes constant and mighty efforts to accomplish its task and so furnish the rest of the body with health, strength, and beauty; but it often fails dismally, and then its owner characterises it as a "bad" stomach.

Now who, or what is accountable?

Continuing, our correspondent adds: "I had no relish for food, and after eating I had pain at the chest and sides. Whatever kind of food I took, nothing agreed with me. I made use of various medicines in hopes of relief, but none of them did me any good. At last a neighbour, Mrs. Tyrell, told me how she had benefited—having had the same complaint—by Mother Seigel's Syrup, and recommended me to try it. Somewhat encouraged by what she said, I procured a bottle of this remedy, and soon found that it relieved me as nothing else had done. I could eat better, all food agreed with me, and I felt better every day. Since that time—now four years ago—I have kept well, taking an occasional dose of the Syrup, when I seemed to need it. My daughter suffered from the same trouble, and Mother Seigel's Syrup had the like good effect in her case. You are at

liberty to make any use you like of this statement."—(Signed) Mrs. Elizabeth Naulty, Foresters' Arms Inn, 96, Scouringburn, Dundee, July 2nd, 1897.

This lady's stomach did not become "bad" of "malice prepense and forethought," as the lawyers say of certain criminals. The cause lay in the conditions of her life, her habits of eating, maybe—with, possibly, inherited weakness. There are so many things, and combinations of things that tend to produce or develop dyspepsia, it is hard to trace them in individual instances. The symptoms (or consequences), however, are more numerous, dangerous, and deceptive than the uneducated imagine. It is for this reason that so great a multitude of alleged "dyspepsia remedies" are prepared.

But the "bad" stomach having been slow to abandon duty and strike work, does not respond to any and all sorts of drugs that may be thrown hopefully into it. The cure must be exactly adapted to the disease, and if there is a medicine which so perfectly meets this requirement as Mother Seigel's Syrup, the world has not yet heard of it. The tired and inflamed organ receives it for the genuine stimulus and healer that it is—and the "bad" stomach is changed back into a good one.

You now guess what that picture on my table represents—a machine in your body you will never see, but which in other ways you may study and know more about.

(5) 30cc, 6 & 13no 453

PASSENGERS.

OUTWARD.

Per str. *Tonkin*, for Hongkong—Mr., W. Mrs. and Miss Whaley, Mr. and Mrs. Weng Kam-fuk, Mrs. Lau On, Miss Drum, Capt. H. Nielssen, and Purvis, Rev. J. B. Bowman, Messrs. Leu Sien-hai, Blondel, A. R. von Stockhausen, Robinson, and C. Head. For Saigon—Messrs. Lions, and Lasper. For Singapore—Messrs. W. A. Hert, and Mo Nielsen. For Port Said—Bishop Vidi. For Marseilles—Bishops Favier, and Ferrant, Mr. and Mrs. Tallien and daughter, Messrs. Geurtz, R. P. Waeler, and Lee.

Per str. *Meifoo*, for Hongkong—Mr. A. Dubbir.

Per str. *Wosang*, for Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Grose, Mrs. Innocent and 4 children, and Rev. Dr. Chalmers.

Per str. *Pao-hua*, for Kiangying—Mr. J. Jürgens.

Per str. *Kansu*, for Newchwang—Messrs. A. Weir, and J. Macintyre.

Per str. *Chungking*, for Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Broomhall and 3 children. For Tientsin—Mr. T. H. R. Shaw.

Per str. *Pekin*, for Ningpo—Mr. J. J. Leiria.

Per str. *Hsinchi*, for Tangku—Mr. and Mrs. G. Ackermann, Mr. Legeune, Revs. De Wolf, Botty, Bengaerts, Claeys, and Vancan.

Per str. *Kiangyü*, for Chinkiang—Messrs. Smith, and Marchan.

Per str. *Oigawa Maru*, for Hankow—Messrs. Piligrimi, and Kuwahara.

Per str. *Boynar*, for Foochow—Miss F. H. Brown, and Mr. T. B. Walker. For Hongkong—Mrs. A. Richter, Mrs. F. Zumlohe, Mr. and Mrs. C. Jorge, Miss M. Andessner, Mrs. P. A. da Roca, Gen. Baron Korff, General Graf Reventhon, Dr. Pfleger, Messrs. G. F. Neidlinger, Beckmann, Hanbitzober, Gerlack, Mayer, Kuek, W. J. Graham, Urbig, H. L. Stilwell, and Enfield. For Singapore—Mr. Dymond. For Port Said—Mr. A. Kupli For Naples—Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Taft. For Genoa—Mr. and Mrs. W. Lamond, Mrs. C. Overbeck, Dr. and Mrs. Kuappe and family Mrs. M. Welzel, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wederer, Misses Shalders, and Robinson, Lieut. Th. v. Born, Messrs. E. W. Burt and family, A. R. Borgling and family, G. Litzin, and D. F. Lamberts. For Southampton—Messrs. W. F. Hunters, Heinze, and D. Fanning. For London—Mrs. Prentice, Miss M. Moreton, Messrs. H. Walmsby, Christie and family, G. Ritchie and family. For Bremen—Capt. Nielsen, Messrs. B. Tafr, and P. Anderson. For Antwerp—Mr. A. F. Schelpens and family. For Hamburg—Mr. Monegio.

Per str. *Evang*, for Tientsin—Mrs. Webb and family, Messrs. J. F. Perkins, H. H. Shaw, and R. D. Shaw.

Per str. *Poyang*, for Nanking—Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr., Mrs. and Master Primley, and Miss Steiner. For Hankow—Mrs. de

Mordones, Messrs. Ostberg, Serperi, and Garnier.

Per str. *Haeshin*, for Foochow—Mrs. Kovalsky.

Per str. *Pekin*, for Ningpo—Bishop and Miss Cranston, and Mr. A. Miller.

Per str. *Kwangse*, for Newchwang—Miss Nordland, Dr. and Mrs. Gray.

Per str. *Haean*, for Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Laurabure, Mrs. Leslie, Messrs. Rizzardi, Pallaricino, Van Roo, Van Oudsuhave, Delant, and Duncette, Revs. Schmetz, and ano.

Per str. *Kiangkwan*, for Nanking—Dr. J. Butchart. For Wuhu—Bishop Graves. For Hankow—Mrs. Grinevsky and 3 children, and Mr. Noellaime.

Per str. *Wuchang*, for Tientsin—Messrs. J. Macoun, Lawson, and Goetz.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, for Chinkiang—H. E. Bin.

Per str. *Poochi*, for Tientsin—Mrs. G. Reid and infant, Mr. O. and Misses (5) Robbins.

Per str. *Shengking*, for Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Russell.

Per str. *Hsinyü*, for Tientsin—Revs. Beck, F. Magnet, de Beyer, and Ghestin.

Per str. *Tatung*, for Chinkiang—Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Allen. For Hankow—Mr. G. M. Callaco.

Per str. *Newchwang*, for Newchwang—Mr. and Mrs. Kaoochnalsky.

INWARD.

Per str. *Bengal*, from London—Mr. and Mrs. Fellows, Mr. and Mrs. Willett and child, Misses F. J. Hoskyns, E. M. Smith, S. E. Morris, E. M. Tucker, J. Engvall, K. Rasmussen, E. Turner, and L. Kohler. From Marseilles—Mrs. H. Morris and 3 children, Rev. and Mrs. Goodrich, and Mr. Paul Gravier. From Singapore—Miss Q. Hunter.

From Hongkong—Mrs. J. Raymond, Messrs. H. R. Kinnear, L. E. P. Jones, G. A. March, C. Pope, F. W. Arnott, and U. M. Thornton. Per str. *Saikio Maru*, from Japan, etc.—Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Wilson and child, Mrs. Komuro and 2 infants, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Blanco, Mrs. Mehters and child, Mrs. Grikewakayo and 3 children, Miss T. M. rest. Mr. and Mrs. Shang Kehing-sou, Miss Ah Yuét, Mr. and Mrs. Oba, Mrs. Kosaka and 2 children, Mrs. Chang Yeung-shing, Capt. D. C. Campbell, Messrs. T. Herabayashi, Ing Tsu-tsung, Levy, N. Velandaki, A. Yamamoto, S. Matsunaga, J. Hirai, F. Katytzky, Sin Yeung-tang, and Wong.

Per str. *Tonkin*, from Yokohama—Surgeon and Mrs. Reed, Baron de Gunsburg, Miss Boule, Messrs. Petit, C. N. Milliken, H. Bennet, Boule, and Ed. O'Neill. From Kobe—Dr. and Mrs. Hickin, Mr. and Misses Robbins, Messrs. Sem Len-sing, G. Ehm, Seng Kee, Wo Mah-song, Lee Woo-lin, Lok Sing-toi, E. Mokiti, and F. Stefanski. From Nagasaki—Messrs. P. Meyer, Reimers, and C. Bracco.

Per str. *Meifoo*, from Hongkong and Canton—Mrs. Bowers and child.

Per str. *Kwangse*, from Hongkong—Mr. Dowler.

Per str. *Poyang*, from Hankow—Mrs. Farago, Mrs. Tsang and child, Revs. Vidi, and Fasil.

Per str. *Fungshun*, from Tangku—Messrs. E. Robinson, and Van der Stegen.

Per str. *Kiangten*, from Ningpo—Misses (2) Metecalf, and Mr. Jernigan.

Per str. *Haeshin*, from Foochow—Bishop and Miss Cranston, Messrs. Yoshida, and M. Fujii.

Per str. *Shengking*, from Tangku—Mr. Nishima. From Chefoo—Miss Smith, and Mr. Musson. From Weihaiwei—Mr. and Mrs. Mudditt and child.

Per str. *Loksang*, from Otaru—Mr., Mrs. and Master Cox.

Per str. *Hakwai Maru*, from Amoy—Consul and Mrs. Johnson, Messrs. Bruce, Kliene, and Arthur.

Per str. *Tehhsing*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Geddes.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Ningpo—Messrs. J. J. Leiria, F. S. Saunders, Dismont, and Wie.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Webyel, Mr. and Mrs. Collins and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Schipens, Messrs. F. Vomenth, and Ide.

Per str. *Lyemoom*, from Tsingtao—Misses Wandinger, and Barbiera Döx, Messrs. Dalberg, Glaess, Krickforth, Kupli, Heintze, and Mederer.

Per str. *Kiangten*, from Ningpo—Messrs. Dahl, Hunt, and Derby.

Per str. *Haean*, from Tangku—Messrs. G. Neidlinger, and Lambert.

Per str. *Kutwo*, from Hankow—Dr. and Mrs. von Pritwitz, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett, Messrs. Lawson, Goetz, Smith, Mauchan, and Allen.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Ningpo—Dr. and Mrs. Goddard, Mrs. Fletcher, Rev. Fester, Messrs. L. Debrunner, and A. Miller.

Per str. *Tatung*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Brandt, Mrs. Malone, Messrs. Grossjean, Rupert, and Bateman.

Per str. *Wuchang*, from Taugku and Chefoo—Gen. and Mrs. Reshetir and child, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and 2 children, Mr. Huber, Col. Tahotelloff, 'apts. J. ioff, and Vershinin.

Per str. *Hsinyü*, from Tangku and Chefoo—Miss Baller.

Per str. *Anping*, from Tangku—Baron G. Vitale.

Per str. *Sual*, from Hankow—Mrs. Taylor and child.

Per str. *Taisang*, from Hongkong—Mrs. Sawyer, Rev. J. L. Sample, and Mr. C. Carlson.

Per str. *Loongmoon*, from Canton and Hongkong—Mr. A. Rombaih.

Per str. *Kiangyung*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Ellert, Messrs. Sasaki, Shiraiwa, Awaya, Mategu, Kaneshima, Ishihara, Ichida, Sibirakoff, and Sakaki.

Per str. *Tsintan*, from Tientsin and Tsingtao—Capt. Sonntag, Messrs. Burtenshaw, and Behn.

Per str. *Suico*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. and Master Primley, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Hearson, Miss C. L. Steiner, and Mr. Gracey.

Per str. *Chingon*, from Hankow—Mrs. Campbell.

Per str. *Kosai Maru*, from Weihaiwei—Mrs. Chelgren and daughter, Dr. Sherman, Messrs. Dunlop J. Strang, Holmgreen, and Ramsay.

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD and S. C. & C. GAZETTE.—Per Annum, Taels 12; (Foreign Postage Taels 2.50) payable in advance per Annum. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

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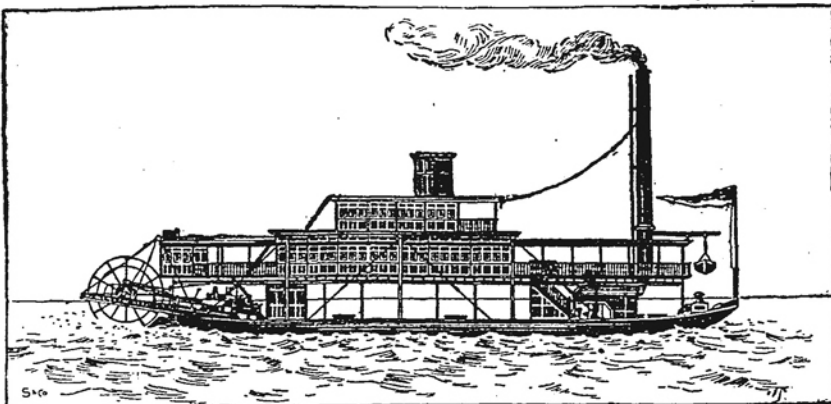
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17th July, 1899.

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9th October, 1899.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

(From Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co. Piece Goods Trade Report of 4th November.)

PIECE GOODS.—The usual Autumn Race holidays that have intervened since we wrote our last Report have really been on this occasion quite a merciful relief to those engaged in this trade. Many took advantage of them as an excuse to close their books for the time being, though as it turns out there was not much necessity for it as the demand is still very limited. The recovery in Exchange has, however, given the dealers some encouragement to make enquiries for hard cargo in the hopes of picking up bargains, but as a rule holders do not care to sell. It was remarked this morning that more dealers had been seen about to-day than for weeks past, and yet very discouraging reports are coming in from the North concerning the unfavourable weather in those Provinces, dispelling all hope of the much needed rain this year, the ground, meanwhile, already parched, getting unworkable by the severe cold that has now set in, and preventing the sowing of the early Spring crops. Business with **TRIESTIN** is in consequence at an utter standstill, and **NEWCHWANG** is liable to close almost at any time now. Nor is the state of things better up the River or with **NINGPO**, from all sides come complaints, complicated in some parts by decidedly rebellious tendencies, which the hard times in prospect this coming winter are bound to stir up. One of the usual Auctions was dropped this week in consequence of the holidays, which may account for the rather firmer tone shown at the one that did take place, more particularly in some classes of Cotton goods. Woollens on the whole were unsatisfactory, but clearances have been very good of late.

There is no particular news from **MANCHESTER**, the market being described as quiet, but it is just as strong as ever, and with the advance in Cotton, which is now quoted $4\frac{1}{2}$ in **LIVERPOOL**, it is likely to keep so. The Export for last month was 37,000,000 yards of Plain Cottons, which is generally looked upon as not excessive, although it is 8,000,000 yards over the average of the last six years for October. The Yarn shipments were 4,000 bales to **JAPAN**, 2,000 bales to **HONGKONG** and 1,000 bales for this market.

Again there is very little news of the **AMERICAN** markets, nor do we hear of any transactions going through, although offers have been made for some goods.

Yarns of all descriptions are still strongly held and the business passing is very small. In fact the few sales reported from first hands show rather easier prices. Native Cotton is unchanged, but slightly easier rates have been offered from **INDIA**.

Grey Shirtings.—8-4-lbs.—The only sales we hear of amount to 3,600 pieces in all, for *Red Pak-shu-doo* £2.02½ and *Silver Sycee* £2.20. At Auction common and medium qualities improved slightly, but the better makes were rather weaker.

Light Weights.—Prices were better at Auction. Some 7½-lbs. *Indian* makes have been sold at £1.65 for the ordinary length and £1.55 for 33 yard goods.

Heavy Weights.—At the close we hear of the following sales of 11-lbs., namely, 5,000 pieces *Two Elephant and Clock* at £3.22½ to arrive, and 500 pieces *Man and Boat* at £3.25. The tendency was downwards at Auction.

12-lbs., 56 inch—The business down is chiefly to arrive, the only spot sale reported being a small lot of *Lancer G. H. J.* at £3.12½. Other transactions mentioned are 6,000 pieces *John Bull HHH* at £3.15, and 7,500 pieces *Soldier and Chinese Characters* at £3.70. Fairly steady prices were paid at Auction.

White Shirtings.—Sales reported are small in extent, the quotations being:—64-reed *Gold Pasoda* £2.54, *Horse Head* £4.00 and *Eagle CC* £4.10. The commoner 64-reed and 72-reed were firmer at Auction and also some of the best makes.

T-Cloths.—In **MANCHESTER** the sale is published of 1,500 pieces *Nine Dragon 32-inch* at £1.85, the Auction prices for these being steady. In **INDIAN** 2,500 pieces *Queen chop 6lbs.* are reported at £1.29; other sales of these goods have been made, but of unknown chops and makes.

Jeans.—A small lot of **DUTCH** make under *Blue Lion* chop is mentioned at £2.60 and is only movement we hear of.

Drills.—Here also the only business reported is in **DUTCH** make, namely, 450 pieces *Cock* chop at £2.80.

It is said the price for *Pepperell* with the Natives has dropped to £3.50.

Sheetings.—In **ENGLISH** the sale is published of 2,500 pieces *Two Indian Head* at £3.00, prices being distinctly higher.

There is nothing to report in American makes. *Indian Head* would be worth £3.70, but there are none here at present.

Cotton Flannels.—It is rumoured that further business has been done, but no particulars have appeared. It is thought that some settlements must have been made on Importers' account, as there is no trace of the purchase of one or two of the well known brands that come to this market.

Fancy Goods.—There is next to nothing to write concerning these goods. The Natives have wanted to indent but have been prevented by the high prices asked and the long delivery required. *Fast Black* were decidedly stronger at Auction.

Woollens.—There has been nothing doing privately. At Auction **CAMLETS** were weaker, one to two mace. **LONG ELLS** were only represented by a small lot of **GGL** which, however, advanced two to three mace. **LASTINGS** were slightly easier, as also **SPANISH SERRAS**, but only to a very trifling extent.

Cotton Yarn.—*Indian.*—Importers for the most part remain strong, not that there is any particular enquiry, the few sales reported being all No. 10s. by weak holders and show a decline of a tael and a half to two taels. The market closes very quiet. The week's arrivals have been heavy, as in addition to the 10,308 bales brought up by the s.s. *Pekin*, the s.s. *Bengal* is landing 7,326 bales here. It is estimated that the unsold stock now amounts to 70,000 bales, the total supply here being fully 110,000 bales. The settlements reported are as follows:—

No. 10s., 350 bales—*Hindustan* and *Indian Manufacturing* ₹58.00, *Western India*, *Dragon Flag* Chop ₹58.25 and *Vithaldas Copalidas*, *Woman* chop ₹59.25.

Japanese.—Only about 400 bales have changed ownership this week, the prices paid being for No. 16s. ₹72.00/73.00 and for No. 20s. ₹73.00/74.50, showing a decline of one tael.

Local.—Still there is no fresh business to report, and the resales of bundles, as follows, denotes a further decline of one tael all round, namely, No. 12s., ₹69.00/72.00, No. 14s., ₹72.50/75.00, and No. 16s., ₹73.50/76.50.

COTTON.—Remains unchanged as quoted in our last.

Metals and Miscellaneous.—From Messrs. Alex. Biefield & Co.'s Report of 6th November:—There has been very little business done during the week owing to the Autumn Races, but what has been completed shows a tendency on the part of the dealers to approach home rates more nearly.

In Metals a few transactions have been closed, as quoted below. In connection with these it will be useful to compare the rates with the latest home quotations, viz., Goffins at 195s. and Steel Plate Cuttings 118s. for test pieces and 108s. for mixed lots. The following has been done:—200 tons Steel Plate Cuttings, test pieces at 112s. 6d., c.i.f.; 200 tons Round Iron at 123s., c.i.f.; 100 tons Goffin Nailrods at 190s., c.i.f.; 100 tons London Horse Shoes at 104s., c.i.f.; 100 tons Bale Hoops at 109s., c.i.f.

In **SUNDRIES** nothing has been reported as completed though there has been considerable inquiry. Buyers are not yet willing to meet home prices, and these latter are at last very firm.

Kerosene has been subject to no change of importance, old stocks in the hands of middlemen being the only thing moved, this being confined to tea house transactions.

Opium.—Closing quotations:—Malwa (new) ₹670, (old) ₹670; Patna (new) ₹666; Benares (new) ₹656.

EXPORT.

Silk.—From Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons' Circular of 4th inst.:—

The Home markets are firm, Blue Elephants are quoted at 12/9 in London, whilst Gold Kilings are at Fcs. 32 in Lyons.

RAW SILK.—Business has been on a much smaller scale this week, but the market is very strong. It is reported that Chinese speculators have paid Tls. 545 for Gold Kilings. Total settlements this week are some 400/500 bales.

YELLOW SILK.—Market strong, and about 200 bales have changed hands.

ARRIVALS, as per Customs Returns, October 28th to November 3rd, are: 650 bales White, 419 bales Yellow and 34 bales Wild Silks.

HAND FILATURES AND RE-REELS.—The demand still continues, but there is very little to be had, settlements this week are for the Continent and amount to about 200 bales.

STEAM FILATURES.—Are still in good request, but settlements only amount to about 100 bales. We are informed that our quotation last week for Sin Chong Filature 9/11 den. 1, 2 and 3, should have been Tls. 935 average instead of Tls. 920.

The Export of Steam Filatures to date is: 2,769 bales to America, 2,399 bales to the Continent, 43 bales to London, and 6 bales to Japan.

WILD SILK.—We do not hear of any business.

WASTE SILK.—The demand still continues for Gum Waste, and we have to record a further advance, business is only on a very small scale, only some 75 piculs of White Coarse Gum having been settled on the basis of Tls. 130 for No. 1s., and Tls. 120 for 80% I and 20% II.

SHANTUNG PONGEES.—2,500/3,000 pieces have been settled:—

19" x 19 yards x 23/24 ozs.	@ Tls. 4.00.
25" x 14/14 1/2 " x 23 "	@ " 3.70.
18" x 18 1/2 " x 22 "	@ " 2.50/2.90.

Quotations in Taels per picul: Average Exchange for the week 4 m/s. 2/9 1/8 and Fcs. 3.45 1/2. Freight Tls. 7.25 per cwt.

	Tls. per picul.		Tls. per picul.
TSATILES. —		TATSAAM. —	
Buffalo 3	610	White Kahing Gold Lily Flower 2	525
Kiu Kee Kinling	575	" " 3	505
Yellow Elephant	568 1/2	YELLOW SILK. —	
Gold Kiling	535	Mienchew 1	385
Choy Kiling	505	Meeyang 1	345
Blue Phoenix	532 1/2	Pooyung 1	325
Single Dragon	532 1/2	" 2	290
Double	500	Wongchow Extra	292 1/2
Siebing Quangfoong	525	" 1	270
" Choyfoong	495	Szechuen 1	245
Stork Cheangling	525	STEAM FILATURES. —	
Yaconlay Stieling	518 1/2	Keecheong, 13/15 Den., No. 1	960
Three Pagoda	505	Dah-Lun, 9/11 " 2	930
HANGCHOW. —		Steamboat, 9/11 " 1	935
Lanping	490	HAND FILATURES. —	
TATSAAM. —		Pegasus, Croisee Ex. 1 & 2	aver. 770
Green Kahing Gold Goose 1	535	Cabbage (not Croisee) 2, 3 & 4	700
" " 2	505	Gold Gun " 2 & 3	705
" Almond Flower 1	475	Double Cook " 2	710
" " 2	440	Gold Kiling " 2	710

	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.
Settlements for this mail	about 1,000	250	500	2,500	500	1,000 bales.
" " season in- ..	71,000	40,000	41,500	29,000	51,000	32,000 "
ending forward contracts } ..	8,000	8,500	14,000	12,500	17,500	15,500 "
Stock &	74,500	48,300	55,500	41,500	66,500	47,500 "
Total Arrivals, including Steam Filatures						

† Including 1,450 bales Old Silk.

	* England.	* France, &c.	Total Europe.	America.	India & Egypt.	Japan, Coast & Straits.	Grand Total.
Export of Steam Filatures, pls.	43	2,399	2,442	2,769	10	6	5,227 bales.
Export White Silk in Bales of 80 catties	5,223	33,496	38,719	3,452	1,035	596	43,802 "
" Yellow Silk in piculs	25	4,591	4,616	...	4,093	569	9,278 "
" Wild " " "	81	4,061	4,142	497	50	193	4,882 "
Total.....	5,372	44,547	49,919	6,718	5,188	1,364	63,189 "
Against in 1898-99	1,756	30,170	31,926	3,035	3,120	764	38,845 "
" 1897-98	1,119	28,827	29,946	5,304	3,207	1,412	39,669 "
" 1896-97	2,005	20,404	22,409	634	1,609	1,165	25,817 "
" 1895-96	1,960	35,771	37,731	5,166	4,329	1,907	49,133 "
" 1894-95	1,352	20,116	21,468	3,722	3,589	881	29,660 "
" 1893-94	3,200	23,557	26,757	824	4,708	1,267	33,556 "
Export Waste Silk	10,126	23,515	33,641	1,339	...	470	35,450 piculs
Against in 1898-99	6,130	15,272	21,402	15	10	843	22,270 "
" 1897-98	5,060	12,241	17,301	230	...	996	18,527 "
" 1896-97	4,470	8,210	12,780	631	1	32	13,444 "
Export Cocoons.....	...	1,767	1,767	174	...	2,482	4,423 "
Against in 1898-99	...	2,653	2,653	7	...	1,322	3,982 "
" 1897-98	72	809	881	66	...	2,327	3,274 "
" 1896-97	136	1,332	1,468	...	...	2,286	3,754 "

* Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.

Also ... piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.

" 446 " " " " " Continent.

446

Tea.—From Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co.'s Circular of 4th inst. :—

Our last "printed" Tea market report was dated 23rd ultimo.

BLACK TEA.—A small business has been done at about previous rates. The demand for low grade Teas appears to be satisfied. Some of the parcels on offer are barely fit for human food.

Settlements during the fortnight :—

Ningchow 1,459 half-chests @ Tls. 19/25.80

Oonan 453 " " 17¼

1,912

Stock, 4,057 half-chests, against 4,248 half-chests at same time last year.

GREEN TEA.—*Pingsuey.* Settlements have been on a reduced scale and prices look a little easier, but the drop in quality is almost as great as the decline in price. It is doubtful if the total supplies will reach 130,000 half-chests.

Country Teas.—There is very little change to report in these descriptions; the demand has extended to all qualities and Teamen are difficult to deal with as they refuse all offers which are not fully up to their ideas of value. A large proportion of the settlements are intended for shipment to Great Britain. Supplies are drawing to a close, and from present outlook the market promises to remain firm for the balance of the season. Small shipments of Local packed Tea have been made on native account.

Hysons.—A moderate business is reported in finest Moyunes and Tienkais at from Tls. 23 @ 30 a picul, but buying has been by no means general. Native Teamen at the close are asking rather firmer prices. The unsold stock is estimated at about 25,000 half-chests. Foong Mees and Sow Mees have met with fair enquiry.

Settlements during the fortnight :—

Pingsuey 6,918 half-chests, @ Tls. 21.00 a 26.00

Moyune 5,450 " " 21.00 a 26.50

Tienkai 6,721 " " 21.75 a 32.00

Fychow 347 " " 20.00

Local Packed 161 " " s/o.

19,597 half-chests.

Total Settlements since the opening of the market :—

	1899 x 1900.		1898 x 1899.
	Settlements. Half-chests.	Stock. Half-chests.	Settlements. Half-chests.
Pingsuey.....	107,632	7,223	35,757
Moyune	58,383		59,180
Tienkai	54,847	12,888	53,859
Fychow	15,275		13,814
Local packed.....	17,812	741	13,781
Total.....	253,949	20,852	176,391
			56,970

Exchange.—(Closing Rates)—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 8½d. a ½d. Banks Bills, 2s. 8½d. a ½d. Banks Bills, 4 months' sight 2s. 8½d. a ½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 9d.; 6 months' sight, 2s. 9½d.; Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 2s. 9½d.; 6 months' sight, 2s. 9½d. On France—Bank Bills, Transfer Fcs. 3.39. Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 3.46, 6 months' sight, 3.49. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 2.81½, lowest 2.80½, highest 2.81½. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per £100 G.\$67½, lowest 67½, highest 67½. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, 71½, lowest 71½, highest 71½ per \$100. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers, ¥75½, lowest 76, highest 75½ per Yen 100. Private Bills 15 days' sight, ¥74½, lowest 75, highest 74½. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 199½, lowest 198½, highest 200 per £100. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 200, lowest 199½, highest 200½. Bullion—Gold Bars, Shanghai, 98 touch, ¥363.00, lowest 362.50, highest 365.00. Silver Bars, ¥111.15, lowest 111.10, highest 111.20. Mexican dollars, ¥5.4, lowest 74.95, highest 75.6. Carolus dollars, ¥94.00, lowest 93.00, highest 94.50. Copper Cash 1.200, lowest 1.180, highest 1.200. Chinese Interest, mace 6.0, lowest 2.0, highest 6.00. Bar Silver in London, per oz. 26½, lowest 26½, highest 26½.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morris & Robertson's Circular.)

Oct.	Bar Silver £ oz in L'don.	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		GER. MANY.	NEW YORK.	HONG- KONG.	YOKO- HAMA.	INDIA.
		T/Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.		4 m/s. Priv.	Docty. 4 m/s.		T/T	T/T Rup.
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.					
31st.....	26½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.9	2.9	3.45/3.48	3.45/3.48	2.80½	67½	71½	76	198½
1st Nov.	26½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.9	2.9	2.9½	2.9½	3.46/3.49	3.46/3.49	2.81½	67½	71½	75½	199½
2nd ...	26½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.9	2.9	2.9½	2.9½	3.46/3.49	3.46/3.49	2.81½	67½	71½	75½	200
3rd ...	26½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.9	2.9	2.9½	2.9½	3.46/3.49	3.46/3.49	2.81½	67½	71½	75½	199½
4th ...	26½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.9	2.9	2.9½	2.9½	3.46/3.49	3.46/3.49	2.81½	67½	71½	75½	199½
5th ...	26½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.9	2.9	2.9½	2.9½	3.46/3.49	3.46/3.49	2.81½	67½	71½	75½	199½

Shares.—From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report of 6th November :—

The Race Holidays have interfered with business, which has chiefly been confined to Shanghai-Langkut shares. The Shanghai Pulp and Paper Co. has been floated, and we add it to our list.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—The market has improved in Hongkong and London. Shares were placed for March at 340 per cent, premium early in the week, and some have since been purchased from Hongkong at 343 per cent, premium cash. The London quotation is £60.5.0. Our latest quotation from Hongkong is sellers at 340% premium. National Bank shares are quoted \$28 in Hongkong.

MARINE INSURANCE.—China Traders' Insurance shares were placed at \$60½.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Hongkongs were placed at \$320. In the South shares changed hands at \$328 and 330, closing with sellers, and Chinas were sold there at \$86/86½, also closing with sellers.

SHIPPING.—Business neglected. Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat shares have weakened. Indo-China S. N. shares are quoted in Hongkong at \$80, with buyers. Douglas Steamship shares are also weaker.

SUGARS.—China Sugar Refining shares are offering in Hongkong at \$130.

DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.—S. C. Farnham & Co. shares changed hands at \$212½. Shanghai Engineering Preference shares were sold at \$106, and Ordinary shares are wanted. Our latest quotation for Hongkong & Whampoa Dock shares is 512% premium.

LANDS.—Shanghai Land Investment shares were placed at \$83½, and Humphrey's Estate & Finance shares at \$10.

INDUSTRIAL.—Shanghai Gas shares were sold at \$207½. International Cotton Mill shares are weak, with sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco shares were placed at \$60. A large business was done in Shanghai-Langkut Tobacco shares at \$250/300 cash, 260/290 for November, 270/310 for December, and 280/320 for March. A. S. Watson & Co. shares were sold to Hongkong at \$16.10, and locally at \$16.

PLAN.	Percent of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Return on Inv. allowing for Amortization.	Closing.
Shanghai Land Investment—Issue 1890	4 1/2	\$10,000.00	\$100,000.00	4 1/2	June & Dec.	(g) 5.87%	... (a) nom.
Do. 1891	4 1/2	\$10,000.00	\$100,000.00	4 1/2	Do.	(g) 5.96%	... (a) \$95.00
Do. 1892	4 1/2	\$10,000.00	\$100,000.00	4 1/2	Do.	(a) 6.16%	... (a) \$90.00
Do. 1893	4 1/2	\$125,000.00	\$160,000.00	4 1/2	Do.	(g) 6.05%	... (a) \$95.00
Do. 1894	4 1/2	\$105,000.00	\$165,000.00	4 1/2	Do.	(g) 5.90%	... (a) \$101.00
Do. 1895	4 1/2	\$115,000.00	\$115,000.00	4 1/2	Do.	(g) 6.01%	... (a) \$90.00
Do. 1896	4 1/2	\$140,000.00	\$140,000.00	4 1/2	Do.	(g) 5.96%	... (a) \$90.00
Do. 1897	4 1/2	\$268,800.00	\$268,800.00	4 1/2	Do.	(g) 5.93%	... (a) \$90.00
Do. 1898	4 1/2	\$200,000.00	\$300,000.00	4 1/2	Do.	(g) 5.91%	... (a) \$102.00
Lyceum Theatre Debentures.....	4 1/2	\$17,000.00	\$17,000.00	4 1/2	(l) 30 June, 1899	...	... (a) \$16.00
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1886	4 1/2	\$175,700.00	\$180,100.00	4 1/2	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 7.00%	... (a) \$252.50
Shanghai Land Inv. Co. Debentures, 1890	4 1/2	\$150,000.00	\$150,000.00	4 1/2	May & Nov.	(g) 5.75%	... (a) \$102.00
Do. 1892	4 1/2	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	4 1/2	June & Dec.	(g) 6.31%	... (a) \$95.00
Do. 1894	4 1/2	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	4 1/2	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.80%	... (a) \$102.00
Do. 1896	4 1/2	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	4 1/2	June & Dec.	(g) 5.96%	... (a) \$90.00
Shanghai Waterworks Co. Debentures	4 1/2	\$110,000.00	\$110,000.00	4 1/2	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.90%	... (a) \$101.00
Do. 1897	4 1/2	\$110,000.00	\$110,000.00	4 1/2	June & Dec.	(g) 5.96%	... (a) \$90.00
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co. 1894	4 1/2	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	4 1/2	June & Dec.	(g) 5.76%	... (a) \$101.00
Do. 1896	4 1/2	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	4 1/2	June & Dec.	(g) 5.82%	... (a) \$101.00
Perak Sugar Co. Debentures 1896	4 1/2	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	4 1/2	June & Dec.	(g) 6.81%	... (a) \$101.00
Shanghai Gas Co. 1897	4 1/2	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	4 1/2	April & Oct.	(g) 5.90%	... (a) \$90.00
Do. 1899	4 1/2	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	4 1/2	May & Nov.	(g) 6.00%	... (a) \$101.00

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 3rd November, 1899, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 280 to 285 both numbers inclusive.

Imports and Deliveries.

Goods.

	Ningpo	Wenchow	Chinkiang	Wuhu	Kiukiang	Hankow	Jehang & Chungking	Chafu	Tientsin	Newchwang	Foochow	Nanking	Kiaochow	Hongkong	Canton	Yokohama	Local	Sundries
Grey Shirtings 1 Per.	7,351	710	3,315	370	1,065	9,725	13,140	3,260	610	...	300	600	...	...	...	100	10,600	59
T-Cloths, 32-in.	645	170	1,500	...	375	2,140	...	3,970	210	...	3575	...	...	...	...	...	900	120
36-in.	440	...	...	...	159	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...
Indian, 32 & 36-in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
White Shirtings	2,390	500	1,500	1,746	660	10,730	1747	...	1650	...	170	60	...	...	...	...	2,500	1700
Drills, English & Indian.	105	90	315	30	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	...
Dutch	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	...
American	300	90	585	45	30	675	300	2,175	1,920	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	750	...
Jeans, English & Indian.	40	...	210	...	170	390	...	300	...	...	30	120	300	...	...	...	360	80
Dutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...
American	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	40	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	320
Sheetings, English	40	...	1,020	490	1,080	1,260	1760	400	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	510	600	...
Indian	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...
American	520	...	20	...	...	200	320	10,210	12,520	...	...	...	220	...	...	...	900	...
Dyed Shirtings	...	...	58	...	80	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...
Bro. & Sp. Shirts, D. & W.	...	100	150	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
Chintzes	180	...	60	...	...	270	...	90	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
Printed T-Cloths	450	120	1,532	120	...	1,639	80	300	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
Printed Twills	60	...	180	60	...	270	356	50	389	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	500	97
Turkey Red Shirtings	150	75	1,045	375	250	1,255	175	400	50	...	225	75	...	...	...	...	200	...
Velvets	60	30	30	...	30	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	495
Velveteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
Handkerchiefs	...	...	500	1,260	...	...	...	...	...	415	200	...	...	...	...	...	3,200	...
Muslins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
Lenos & Balzarines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
Cotton Yarn, Indian	66	1	1,611	2,017	1,143	1,020	1185	234	426	...	42	51	...	...	...	...	200	...
English	...	...	3	...	18	171	...	21	24	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	...
Japan	39	15	...	69	965	2,701	127	114	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
Shanghai	66	63	...	51	645	1,383	54	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Spanish Stripes, Woollen	108	12	72	56	42	158	72	6	...	...	24	48	...	...	...	...	120	...
Cotton	12	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...
Medium & Broad Cloths	88	12	24	48	12	100	36	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...
Camlets	80	46	10	90	150	464	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	180	...
Long Ells	...	20	110	470	180	600	10	40	40	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	160	...
Lastings	...	...	60	...	40	140	141	40	30	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	140	...
Italian Cloth	90	...	150	110	...	828	240	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
Cotton Lastings & Italian	1,012	550	2,067	1,373	1,080	7,589	1933	2,110	873	...	60	80	...	...	...	...	600	...
Plain & Figured Orleans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Flannels	1,383	58	430	50	160	1,848	...	870	480	...	200	450	20	...	...	...	500	1250
do. Japan	240	30	28	150	24	30	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead-in Rigs	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron, Nail Rod	189	...	...	55	26	...	...	525	1,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerosene Oil, American, Cases	3,900	...	4,200	3,250	2,000	...	...	...	1,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian	3,500	100	2,150	2,300	4,000	...	...	...	9,800	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TOTAL DELIVERIES.

TOTAL IMPORTS.

Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns on 31st June, 1899.

Goods.

	As above.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1899.	Against last year to same term.	For the week.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1899.	Against last year to same term.	At date estimated.	Against 31st Nov. 1898.
Grey Shirtings 1 Per.	50,596	4,819,895	4,378,097	37,960	4,264,467	4,318,372	840,256	1,300,622
T-Cloths, 32-in.	13,065	691,947	712,864	1,260	613,284	677,568	238,058	282,327
36-in.	1,159	61,928	62,017	449	111,667	83,474	61,067	56,281
Indian, 32 & 36-in.	400	30,420	37,000	30	53,477	78,870	34,223	58,138
White Shirtings	25,325	1,697,646	1,513,688	3,182	1,774,421	1,455,709	416,142	471,746
Drills, Eng. & Indian	1,395	215,868	175,769	1,785	150,755	156,591	4,958	54,814
Dutch	585	33,295	22,370	...	17,250	6,360	1,335	2,750
American	7,320	1,295,528	1,116,070	...	1,373,185	1,063,456	88,281	274,457
Jeans, Eng. & Indian	1,550	89,315	89,335	...	60,524	118,722	16,639	51,250
Dutch	170	30,130	25,510	...	24,320	30,290	4,185	16,750
American	1,220	104,965	88,315	...	107,000	93,201	6,060	23,066
Sheetings, English	7,600	640,242	532,003	3,714	737,405	533,775	79,628	96,808
Indian	500	28,170	9,410	1,880	19,757	15,170	4,897	5,460
American	24,910	3,202,219	2,438,325	...	3,233,557	1,987,910	233,270	412,377
Dyed Shirtings	458	75,222	115,514	828	41,935	51,737	?	11,158
Bro. & Spot. Shts., D. & W.	990	25,849	21,567	...	9,362	7,888	?	21,032
Chintzes	1,052	54,150	126,586	...	31,923	7,702	?	6,379
Printed T-Cloths	5,058	521,913	385,464	1,441	341,221	172,743	95,771	240,365
Printed Twills	1,565	115,773	79,055	1,089	49,045	25,501	15,006	61,384
Turkey Red Shirtings	4,870	2,259	179,109	...	228,699	155,337	55,621	42,768
Velvets	360	19,563	16,706	70	17,395	8,153	4,732	12,738
Velveteens	90	10,097	8,156	20	1,830	1,629	5,092	10,219
Handkerchiefs	5,275	351,133	297,568	...	486,003	176,549	195,871	112,565
Muslins	100	175,573	183,108	...	239,154	131,879	64,636	21,319
Lenos & Balzarines	260	51,643	77,985	...	90,589	73,504	46,772	12,751
Cotton Yarn, Indian	8,567	800,666	738,916	20,475	946,893	499,341	235,496	90,079
English	270	24,114	23,979	3,943	18,140	30,473	4,768	8,799
Japan	5,226	561,388	193,171	...	366,051	222,639	16,584	27,322
Shanghai	2,337	212,585	45,155	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish Stripes, Woollen	738	25,881	14,457	60	25,047	23,110	2,674	4,048
Cotton	258	8,578	24,398	594	28,817	12,042	12,668	9,133
Med. & Broad Cloths	526	18,151	10,568	...	10,353	12,116	8,059	14,392
Camlets	1,024	35,263	29,748	950	33,763	21,729	9,632	10,200
Long Ells	1,000	63,427	46,120	910	49,184	32,275	20,630	35,770
Lastings	671	47,807	41,155	440	46,100	28,527	8,706	18,163
Italian Cloth	1,768	77,992	62,114	604	41,887	57,309	13,222	55,397
Cotton Lastings & Italian	19,427	983,354	769,040	13,627	840,618	652,746	211,135	370,449
Plain & Figured Orleans	...	...	...	...	503	606	2,710	1,746
Cotton Flannels	8,179	149,047	77,925	...	279,417	108,161	134,476	75,828
do. Japan	612	10,882	4,214	2,788	26,284	9,455	23,383	?
Lead-in Rigs	78	37,857	24,600	...	50,355	28,476	12,668	7,645
Iron-Nail Rod	2,193	160,269	1,274,799	...	124,189	180,280	73,934	72,908
Kerosene Oil, American, Cases	38,450	1,726,030	1,766,405	...	1,997,611	2,849,771	704,241	807,000
Russian	23,150	1,477,689	516,328	...	1,546,857	603,428	115,000	?

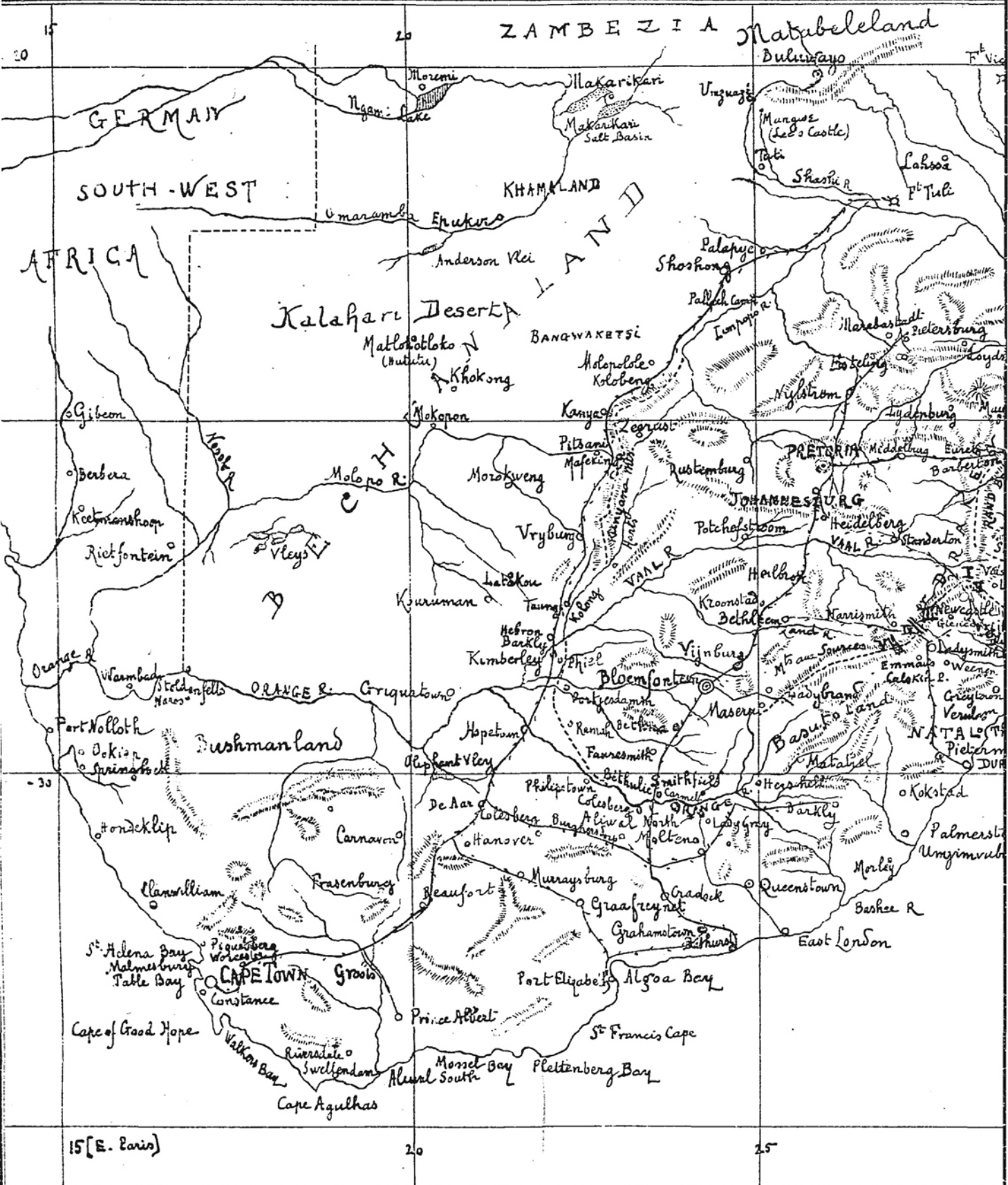
SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 6th November, 1899.

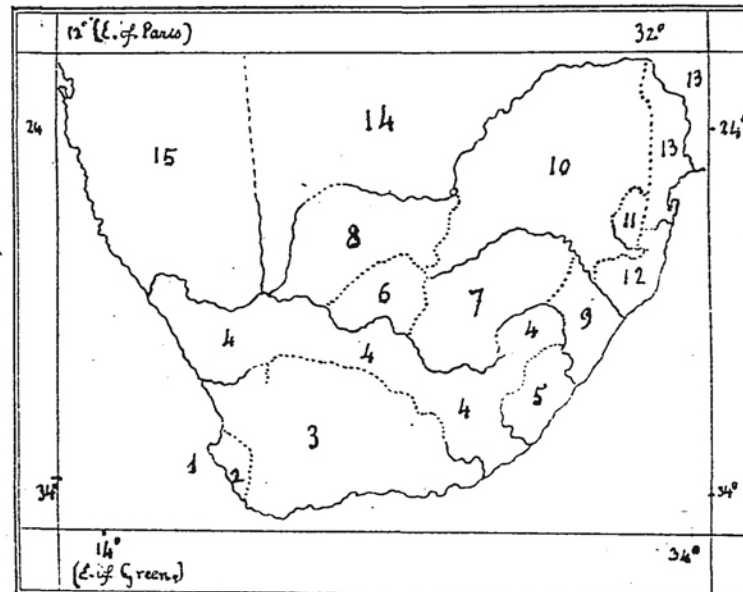
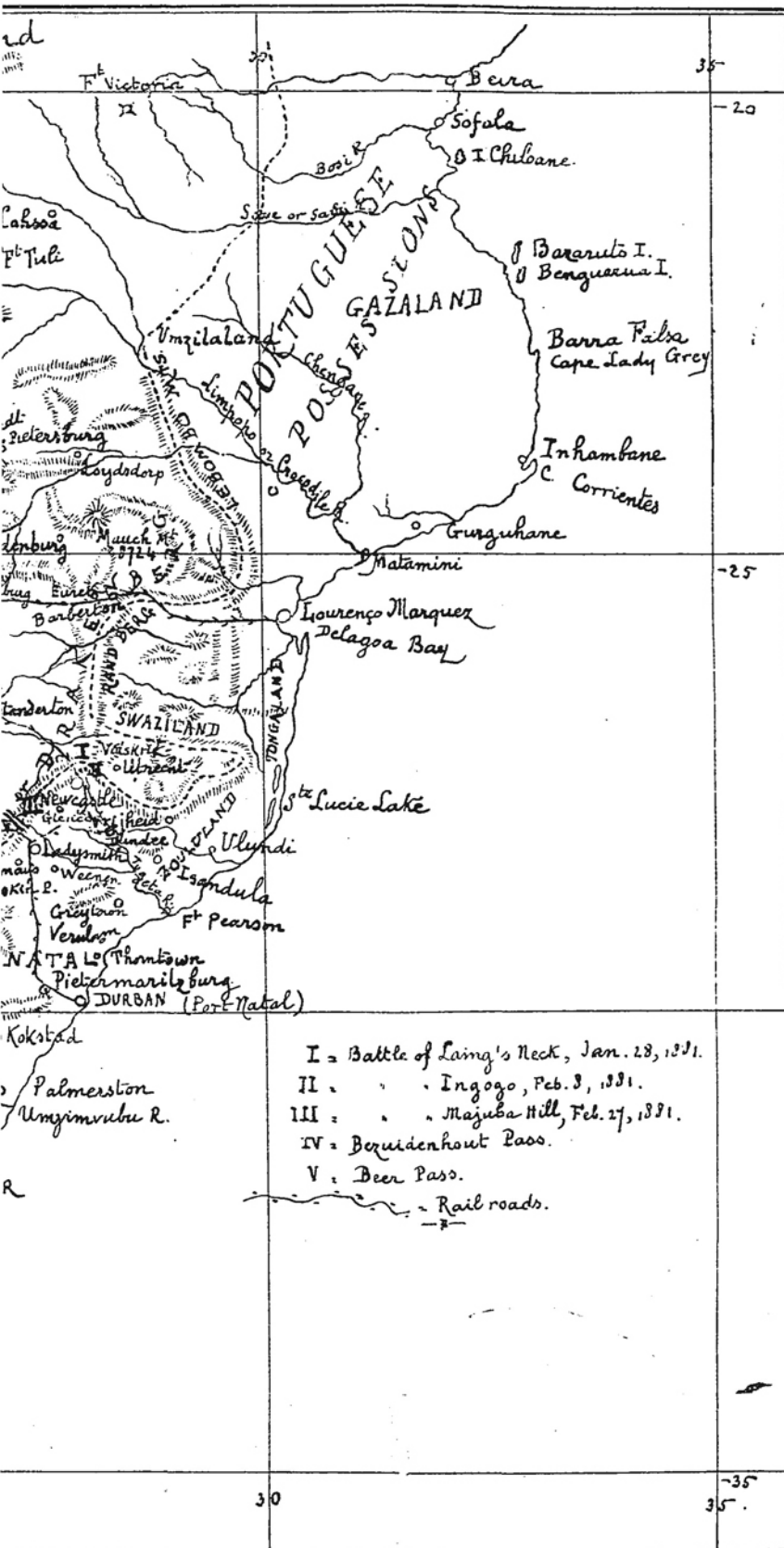
SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVID. & C.		Average dividends for 3 years.	Return on investment on average of 3 years' dividends per cent.	CASH QUOTATION		
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When paid or due.			Closing.	Tls.	
Banks.													
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$11,000,000	\$963,552.00	30-6-99	*£1 1/2	11-8-99	\$30.32	5.58	\$543.25	396.94	
Bank of China & Japan Ltd.	106,761	£8	£4	.....	\$2207,615.61	31-12-98	None.	.....	.....	.....	£1.00	7.50	
Do. ordinary shares	1,119	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£5.50	18.25	
National Bank of China, Ltd.	40,453	£10	£8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.80	nominal	14.60	
Do. Founders'	3,818	£10	£10	\$170,570.50	.....	31-12-98	†\$1.18	1-3-97	\$1.20	.....	.....	.....	
Do. Founders'	750	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Insurance (Marine.)													
Union In. Society of Canton, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$70	\$1,360,000.00 (c) \$47,571.00	\$1,149,031.68	30-6-99	†\$18	12-10-99	\$17.00	7.02	\$242.00	176.66	
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$83.33	£5	\$900,000.00 (c) \$145,884.35	\$202,555.95	30-4-99	†\$4	10-10-99	\$4.00	6.61	\$60.50	44.16	
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	£100	£25	\$190,000.00	.....	30-6-99	†\$9.52	21-10-99	\$19.01	10.00	.....	190.00	
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n, Ltd.	6,948	\$100	£60	\$16,000.00 (c) \$85,561.27	\$65,858.07	31-12-97	\$6.26	4-9-99	\$8.00	6.19	\$125.00	91.25	
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	£50	\$1,120,000.00	\$27,387.50	31-12-98	†\$11	14-10-99	\$10.33	7.60	\$136.00	99.23	
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd. in Liq.	30,000	\$100	\$20	.....	\$82,153.79	31-12-98	†\$2	27-3-96	\$0.67	.....	nom.	nom.	
Insurance (Fire.)													
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	£70	\$1,069,316.00	\$296,540.66	31-12-98	†\$24 1/2	1-3-98	\$24.33	7.60	\$320.00	233.60	
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	£20	\$1,058,572.10	\$120,486.20	31-12-98	†\$6.00	21-3-99	\$6.22	7.15	\$87.00	63.51	
Shipping.													
H'kong, C'lon & M'cao S.R. Co.	80,000	\$15	£15	\$609,000.00	\$54,648.66	31-6-99	*\$7	1-8-99	\$2.33	7.90	\$29.50	21.53	
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	49,589	£10	£10	(c) £135,501	\$19,197.13	31-12-98	†\$5.84	13-7-99	\$3.19	5.32	.....	60.00	
Douglas Steamship Co. Ltd.	20,000	£10	£50	\$231,397.38 (c) £47,446.12	.....	30-6-99	†\$6.00	27-9-98	\$3.33	6.94	\$48.00	35.04	
Ch. Mutual S.N. Co. pref. shares.	16,736	£10	£10	.....	.....	.....	*\$3	2-10-99	\$4.56	6.33	.....	72.00	
Do. ord. do.	1,231	£10	£10	£10,247.26	\$2,049.44	31-12-98	†\$10 1/2	21-3-99	\$5.52	.....	nom.	nom.	
Do. do. do.	15,505	£10	£5	.....	.....	.....	†\$10 1/2	21-3-99	\$2.76	9.00	.....	30.00	
Sugar Companies.													
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co. Ltd.	5,000	£70	£30	.....	\$6,709.09	31-8-98	†\$2 1/2	18-4-99	\$2.50	3.82	.....	65.50	
China Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.	20,000	\$100	£100	\$300,000	\$27,360.15	31-12-98	†\$2	2-9-99	\$13.17	10.13	\$130.00	94.90	
Luzon Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.	7,000	\$100	£100	none	\$59,819.96	31-12-98	†\$3	23-5-98	\$1.00	2.08	\$48.00	35.04	
Mining.													
Sheridan Con. M. & M. Co., Ltd.	20,000	£100	£100	.....	\$165,500.30	31-12-98	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	
Punjom Mining Co. Ltd.	59,650	£8	£5	.....	\$819,840.98	31-12-98	None.	.....	.....	.....	\$9.50	6.93	
Do. pref. shares.	30,000	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£1.50	1.10	
Jelebu Mining & Trading Co. Ltd.	45,000	£5	£5	.....	\$57,969.82	6-8-99	*\$5	15-10-94	.....	.....	\$14.75	10.77	
Raub A'lian Gold Min. Co. Ltd.	200,000	£1	£1 1/2	none	\$2,361.17	31-3-97	£0.50	24-7-99	\$1.02	1.58	\$64.50	47.08	
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.													
Beyd & Co., Ltd., Founders'	200	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	†\$78	8-7-99	\$65.00	.....	.....	nom.	
Byrd & Co., Ltd., Ordinary	7,800	£100	£100	\$25,000.00	\$6,618.15	30-4-99	†\$14	8-7-99	\$13.33	6.84	.....	195.00	
S. C. Farnham & Co., Ltd.	8,000	£100	£100	\$425,000	\$19,800.14	30-6-99	†\$15	15-9-99	\$13.00	6.11	.....	212.50	
S'hai E. S. & Dock Co., Ltd. ord.	6,000	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96.00	
Do. Founders'	200	£100	£100	.....	\$47,947.86	30-4-99	*nom.	.....	.....	.....	.....	240.00	
Do. Pref.	1,300	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	*\$3.50	30-8-99	.....	.....	.....	106.50	
H'kong & W'poa Dock Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$125	\$125	\$900,000	\$365,804.42	30-6-99	*\$7	0-8-99	\$36.67	4.79	\$765.00	558.45	
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	15,100	£100	£100	.....	\$22,713.67	31-12-98	†\$7	3-8-99	\$10.50	4.24	.....	247.50	
H'kong & K'loon Wh. & G. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	£50	\$64,229.56	\$44,544.39	31-12-98	†\$2.50	3-8-99	\$3.83	4.35	\$88.00	64.74	
Lands.													
Sh. Land Investment Co., Ltd.	26,000	£50	£50	\$205,955.11	\$5,480.83	31-12-98	†\$2.25	19-7-99	\$5.18	6.20	.....	83.50	
H'kong Land Invest. & Ag. Co. Ltd.	50,000	\$100	£50	\$1,250,000	\$67,854.93	31-12-98	15%	31-7-99	\$1.50	4.29	\$105.00	76.65	
Kowloon Land & Build. Co. Ltd.	5,960	\$50	\$50	none	\$550.70	31-12-98	†\$1.00	1-2-99	\$0.93	3.32	\$28.00	20.44	
Humphreys Estate & F. Co. Ltd.	37,000	\$10	\$10	\$25,000.00	\$519.03	31-12-98	16%	31-2-99	\$0.63	6.30	10.00	7.30	
Wei-hai-wei Land & B. Co., Ltd.	3,000	£25	£25	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	
Industrial.													
Shanghai Gas Co.	3,000	£100	£100	\$106,000	\$8,653.55	31-12-98	†\$6.00	9-6-99	\$14.17	6.83	.....	207.50	
Major Brothers, Ltd.	5,500	£50	£50	.....	\$377.73	31-12-98	†\$2 1/2	17-3-99	\$0.67	.....	.....	35.00	
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weav. Co., Ltd.	10,124	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68.00	
International Cotton Man. Co. Ltd.	4,876	£100	£25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	nom.	.....	
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,384	£100	£100	.....	\$79,319.35	31-3-99	†\$3.00	30-4-98	.....	.....	.....	70.00	
Soy Chee Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd.	8,000	£100	£100	.....	.....	31-12-98	†\$4	1-8-98	.....	.....	.....	77.00	
Yah Loong Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd.	2,000	£500	£500	\$2,366.61	\$18,337.61	31-12-98	†\$20	1-2-98	.....	.....	.....	350.00	
H'kong Cotton S.W. & D. Co., Ltd.	7,500	£100	£100	.....	\$44,652.61	31-12-98	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	58.00	
Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage & Refrigeration Co., Ltd.	9,000	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	31-7-99	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$60.00	43.90	
Do. New	3,000	£25	£25	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	(i)	36.00	
Shanghai Rice Mill Co. Ltd.	3,000	£25	£25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.50	
China Flour Mill Co., Ltd.	2,000	£25	£25	.....	\$648.29	31-12-98	†\$3	16-2-99	\$1.33	.....	.....	25.00	
American Cigarette Co., Ltd.	4,000	£50	£50	.....	\$1,659.27	31-12-98	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	
Shanghai Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	3,000	£50	£50	.....	\$282.71	31-12-98	†\$3	9-3-99	.....	.....	.....	60.00	
Tugs and Cargo Boats.													
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.	4,500	£100	£25	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	£100	£100	\$82,500.00	\$681.17	31-12-98	†\$25	25-9-99	\$20	8.51	.....	235.00	
Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.	8,600	£350	£350	\$1,640,000.00 (c) \$22,655.60	\$9,714.66	31-12-98	38%	24-7-99	\$5.33	6.67	\$780.00	84.00	
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co. Ltd.	2,000	£100	£100	\$150,425.39	\$1,518.66	31-12-98	†\$7	3-8-99	\$13.67	7.39	.....	185.00	
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	£100	£100	\$61,152.54	\$1,436.27	31-12-98	†\$6	3-8-99	\$12.33	7.63	.....	170.00	
Miscellaneous.													
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	7,200	£20	£20	\$140,000.00	\$4,720.44	31-12-98	†\$5.52	26-7-99	\$15.06	5.68	.....	265.00	
Tientsin Waterworks Co., Ltd.	575	£100	£100	.....	\$175,576.62	30-4-98	.....	.....	.....	.....	£100.00	.....	
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.	13,000	£80	£80	\$78,500.00	\$164.31	31-12-98	†\$2.20	16-3-99	\$5.19	8.65	.....	60.00	
Shanghai-Langkai Tob. Co., Ltd.	7,960	£100	£100	.....	\$219,716.11	31-12-98	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	300.00	
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	1,800	£50	£50	.....	\$5,160.85	31-12-98	10%	20-4-99	\$4.67	5.84	.....	80.00	
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	1,200	£100	£100	.....	\$1,208.63	31-12-98	13%	31-5-99	\$2.33	4.23	\$55.00	40.15	
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	6,250	£20	£20	\$145,000.00	\$6,031.59	28-2-98	12%	29-4-99	\$4.00	11.11	\$96.00	26.28	
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	60,000	£10	£10	\$150,000	\$4,317.35	31-12-98	16%	9-4-99	\$1.03	6.44	\$16.00	11.68	
Bell's Asbestos E. Ag., Ltd.	8,200	£1	£1	.....	\$135.13	31-12-98	None.	.....	.....	.....	nom.	nom.	
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	30,000	£10	£10	none	\$2,027.09	30-4-99	16%	10-7-99	\$0.50	4.55	\$11.00	8.03	
Central Stores, Ltd.	6,000	£20	£20	.....	\$24,883.94	31-1-99	None	.....	.....	.....	\$11.00	8.03	

J. P. BISSET & Co.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NORTH C



NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS, November, 1899.



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- 2.—Country inhabited by the Dutch before 1700
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- 4.—The Colony in 1850
- 5.—Kaffraria
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- 7.—Orange Free State
- 8.—Country annexed by Great Britain
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